The Literary Digest

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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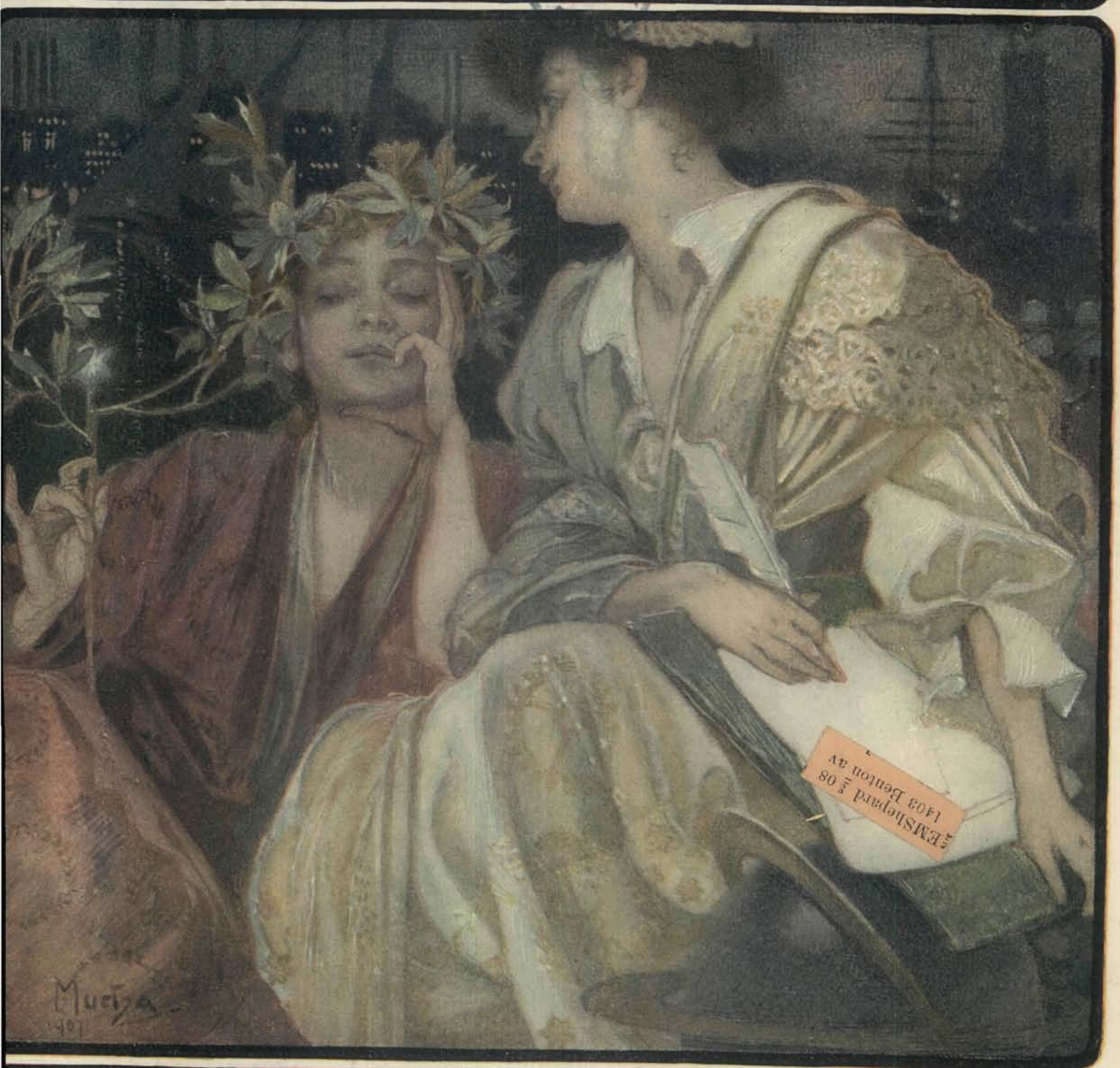

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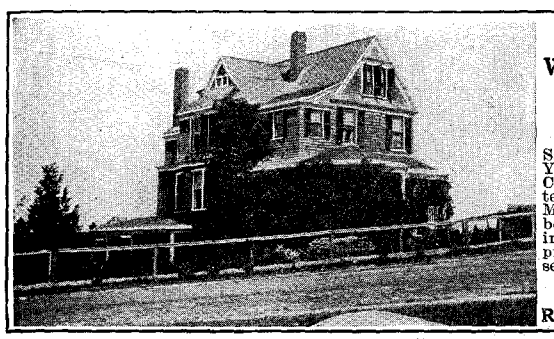

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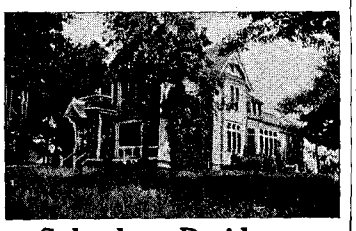

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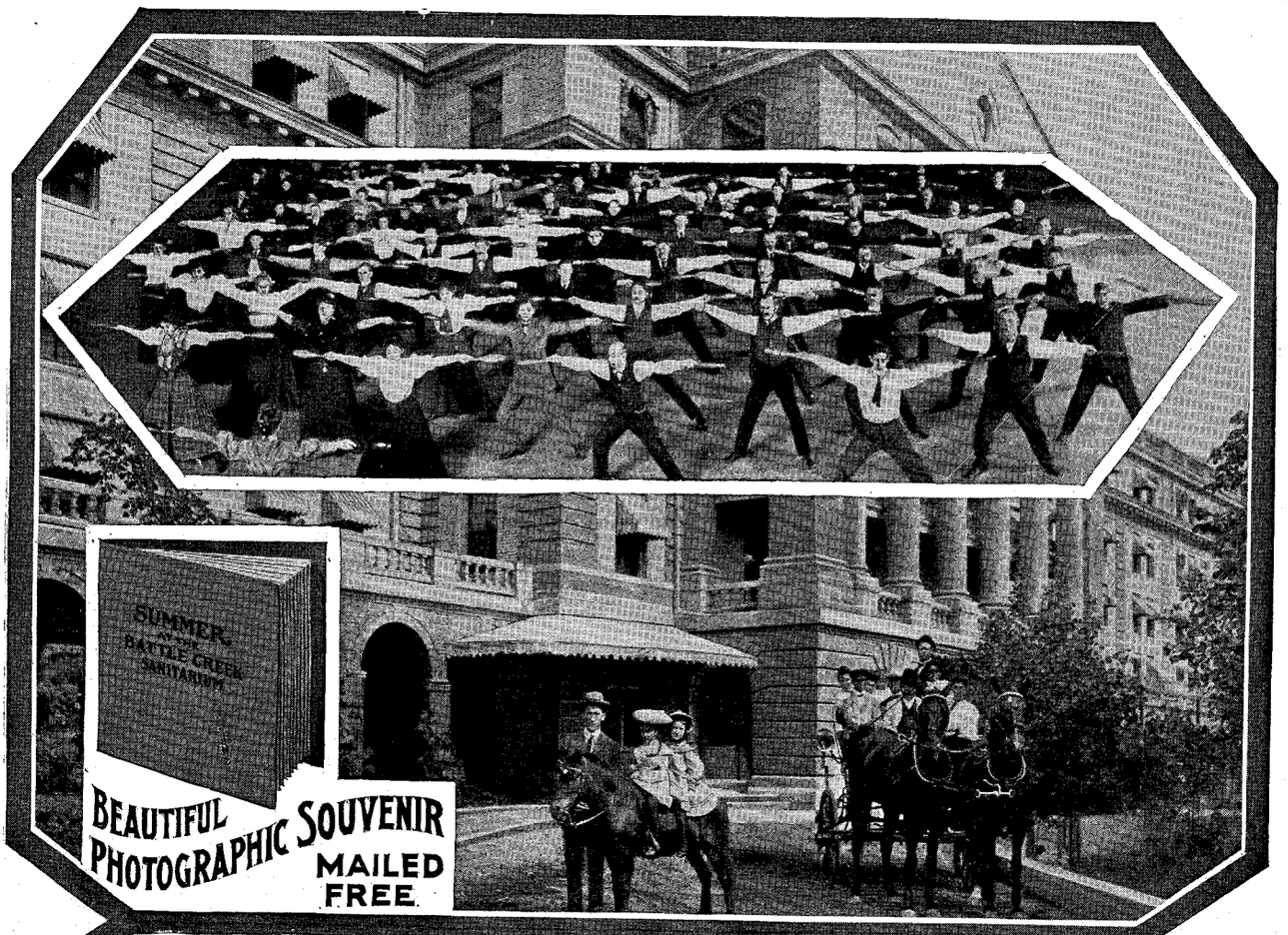

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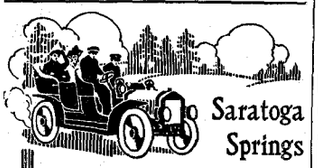

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The advertising forms will close promptly at noon of Friday, June 19.

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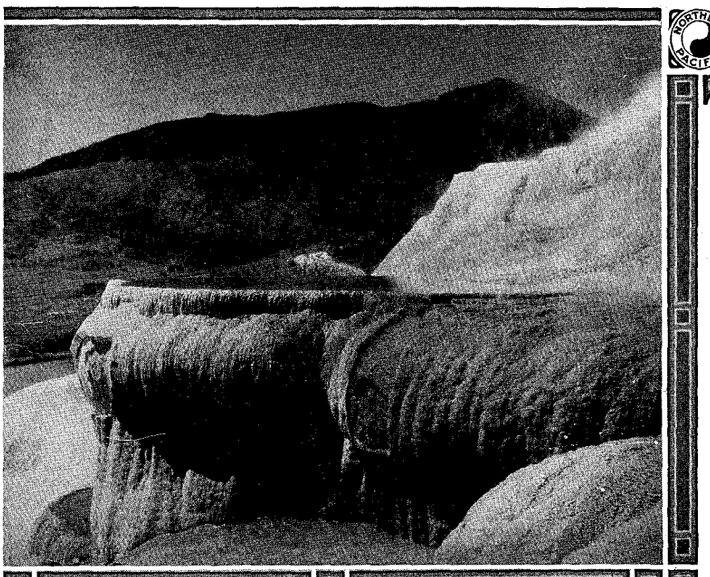

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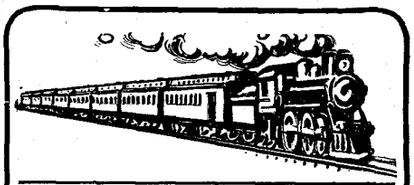

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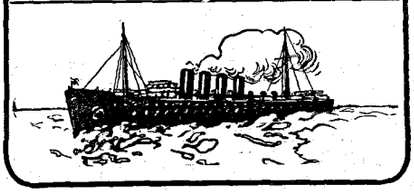

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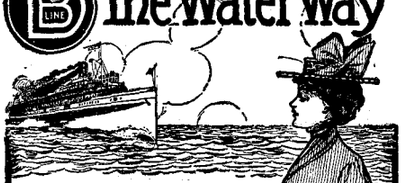

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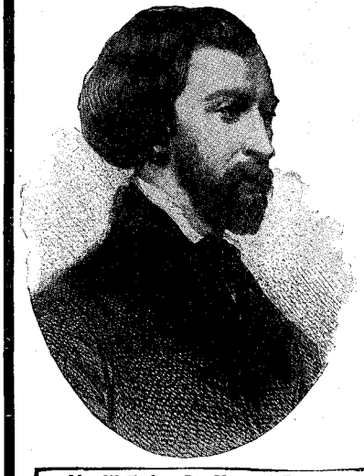

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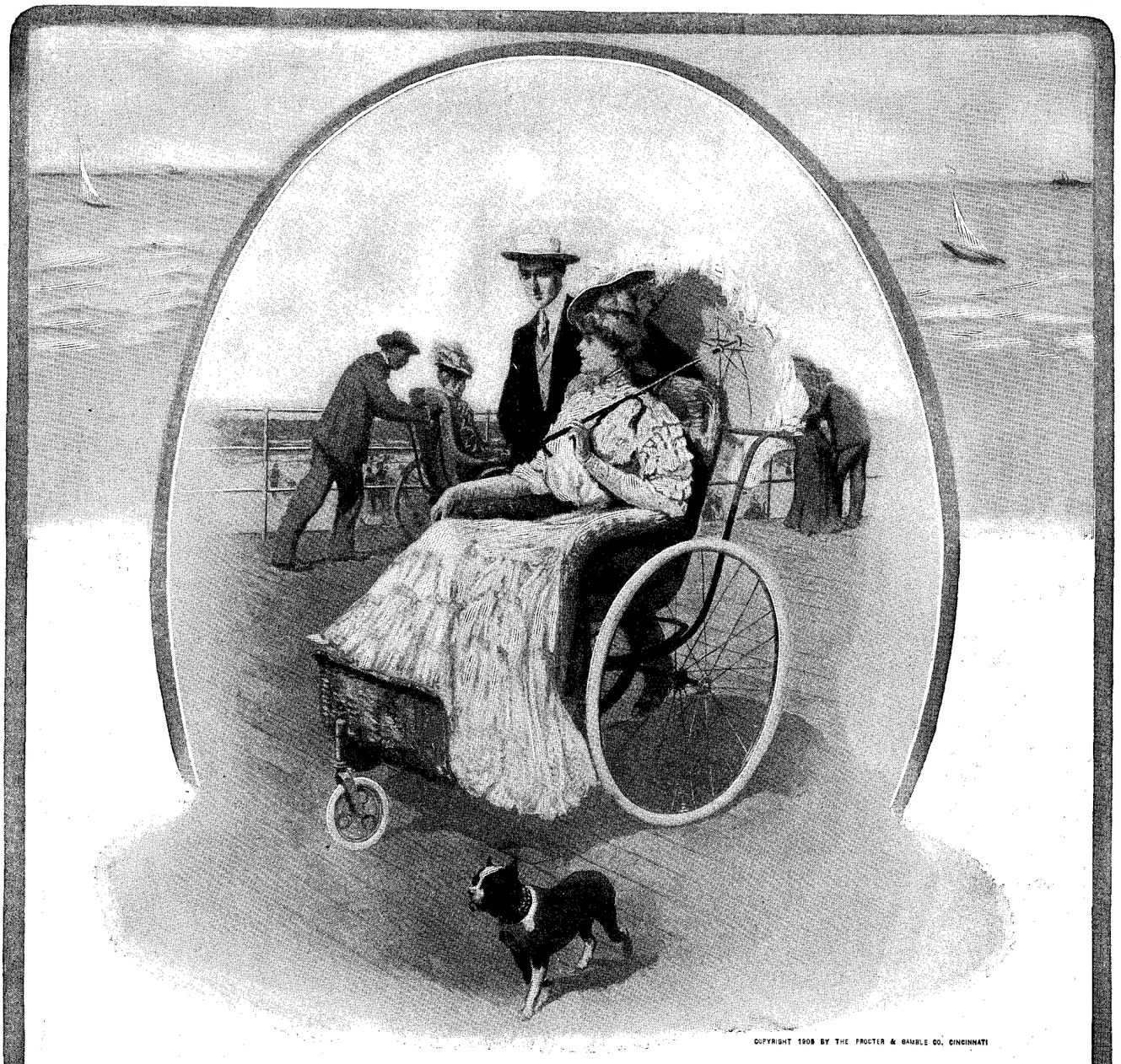

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

AN UNPOPULAR CONGRESS

"IN a marked degree the President, rather than Congress, possesses the confidence of the people," said recently an editorial observer who claimed to see on every side evidences of the decay of legislative power. He will doubtless find further ground for his opinions in the tone of the press comment to which the first session of the Sixtieth Congress makes its exit. Among the papers which have so far come to hand there are several that find fault to every one that bestows praise.

The chief complaints are that, in spite of the phenomenal Treasury deficit, the appropriation bills have been allowed to reach enormous proportions—a total of more than $1,000,000,000—and that little constructive legislation has been put through. Mr. Bryan points to the "do-nothing" record of a Congress in which the Republicans outnumber the Democrats by almost two to one as a proof that the people should put the Democratic party in power; and he sympathetically compares Mr. Roosevelt to a man whose hands are tied behind his back by highwaymen, and who is therefore able to continue the fight only with his voice. The Chicago *Daily News* (Ind.), however, sees no reason to suppose that a Democratic President would not find himself in the same predicament, and asserts that the real lesson of the "do-nothing" Congress is that it forces home to all parties the need of electing "do-something" Congressmen.

One Democratic paper, the Charleston (S. C.) *Post*, severely criticizes both parties for permitting the session to degenerate into "the cheapest sort of political jockeying," thereby "making exhibitions of themselves that are far from pleasing." The Republicans, says this critic, have side-tracked pretty nearly every proposition of importance that has been submitted to them, while the Democrats have been content to waste the country's time and money in a barren filibuster.

The legislative record of the session, including joint resolutions, is represented, as the Providence *Journal* (Ind.) notes, by less than one hundred and fifty measures—"a record easily equaled by the Rhode Island General Assembly." The same paper predicts that certain bills which did not pass "will create more interest in the coming campaign than anything in the results of the session as displayed in the statute-books." The story of the session "is a story, not of things done, but of things dodged," says the St. Joseph *News Press* (Ind.), which offers the following rough analysis of the situation:

"Most of the Republican Senators have been so busy helping Foraker in his efforts to make the Brownsville incident a national issue, to beat Taft and discredit Roosevelt, and the Democratic Senators have been so busy trying to discredit the Republican Administration by attacking the President for alleged invasions of the legislative branch and defiance of violation of statutory law by executive order, that there hasn't been time for the real business."

President Roosevelt himself is "disgusted" by the record made by the Republican leaders in both branches, says a Washington dispatch to the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), which further states that he has refrained from sending a stinging message of censure to Congress only because of the harm it might do Mr. Taft at the Chicago convention. What little Congress *has* accomplished, says the Washington *Times* (Ind.), is due to the President, who by his insistent messages, by conferences with individual members, by appeals to partizanship, to patriotism, to self-interest, "breathed the breath of life back into a session so dead that embalming seemed a more promising operation than an attempt at resuscitation." In spite of these efforts, however, Congress failed to carry out even the minimum demanded in the President's legislative program.

Among the legislation of general interest which was enacted was an emergency currency act (which is treated in another article), the appropriation acts, a new employers' liability law in place of the one declared unconstitutional, laws restricting child labor and prohibiting race-track gambling in the District of Columbia, an act ordering an investigation preparatory to revising the tariff next year, and acts increasing the pay of the Army and Navy, increasing veterans' widows' pensions, and authorizing two new battle-ships. Laws were also passed reorganizing the consular service and the Army Medical Department, and increasing the efficiency of the life-saving service.

On the other hand, among the bills defeated or carried over are those providing for an ocean mail subsidy, for the regulation of the use of injunctions, for campaign-fund publicity, for the amendment of the Antitrust Law, and for the institution of postal savings banks. No addition was made to the laws for the regulation of railroads and corporations.

Chief among the newspaper champions which have entered the lists in defense of Congress's fair fame are the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) and the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.). A Washington dispatch published in *The Tribune* maintains that "a surprizing amount of work has been accomplished, especially in the Senate, where, in addition to legislative enactments, thirty-one treaties have been ratified, besides six or seven which have been considered but not approved." Add to this the work of checking and passing the appropriation bills, says *The Tribune*, and it is clear that this session has a record of achievement "far in excess of the popular impression, and distinctly creditable to the Republican majorities in the two Houses." The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) claims that Congress has done better than it usually does in the session

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immediately before a Presidential campaign, and boasts that this good work is largely responsible for "the strength in the stock market in the past two or three weeks, and for the increasing activity in business." The Chicago convention, adds this paper, will find the outlook for the party "reasonably bright." The session has other champions also, even outside the party ranks. Thus the New York *Commercial* (Fin.) accords it "everlasting credit" because it "refused flatly and bluntly and once for all" to be "clubbed into action in the interest of organized labor." The New York *Sun* (Ind.) reminds us that "Congress often serves the country quite as well by preventing the passage of unwise laws as by the passage of wise ones," and goes on to say:

"Strictly speaking, no Congress is a 'do-nothing' Congress. Few realize the amount of work and the research involved in the preparation and consideration of the appropriation bills. It is even possible to say with truth that Congress, instead of being made a target for criticism for spending $1,000,000,000, is entitled to no little credit for not spending $2,000,000,000. Appropriations are asked in sums ranging from a few dollars up to the hundreds of millions. A truly enormous amount is refused at every session. Eager clamor and often severe pressure have to be fought, and Congress 'does things' when these calls for an aggregate of hundreds of millions of dollars are turned down, either in committee or on the floor. There would be interest and instruction also in a mere statement of the total of all the demands, legitimate and otherwise, made on the public purse every year. If all requests and desires were granted we should have fifty battle-ships, a standing Army of 150,000 or 200,000 men, an enormously increased pension list, an infinity of public buildings, a billion-dollar waterway system, and the dickens knows what else.

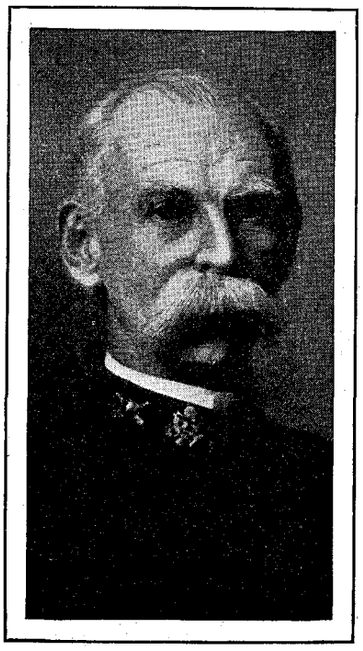
"After all, the Congress is a fairly intelligent, fairly patriotic, and fairly industrious body, despite its failure to do all that is demanded by an Executive now said to be 'disgusted.'"

Evidently anticipating the charge of extravagance, the Republican leaders made more than one attempt before adjournment to shift to other shoulders the responsibility for the billion-dollar appropriations. Thus Congressman Tawney, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, undertook to show that the Democratic filibuster in the House cost the country $50,000,000. He reasoned that, owing to the unusual parliamentary conditions caused by the filibuster, it has been possible to slip through many a costly job. Representative Burton called the country's attention to the fact that the House appropriation bills were greatly swelled by the Senate amendments. Militarism, says the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), is chiefly responsible for the great increase in the ordinary expenses of the Federal Government; while some papers hold the President responsible because, with all his preaching, he has failed to preach economy. Says the New York *World* (Dem.), referring to Mr. Burton's statement:

"It is true that the Senate in virtually every bill has increased the sum appropriated by the House. It added $14,000,000 to the Army Appropriation Bill, $18,000,000 to the Naval Bill, $13,000,000 to the Pension Bill, $4,000,000 to the Fortification Bill, $7,000,000 to the Post-office Bill, $9,000,000 to the Public Buildings Bill, $12,000,000 to the Sundry Civil Bill, $2,000,000 each to the District of Columbia, the Indian, and the Deficiency Appropriation bills and $500,000 each for the Legislative and Agricultural bills. In all, the Senate increased the House appropriations over $75,000,000."

We are a gloriously optimistic people, says the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), but "there are a few Americans left who hold the old-fashioned view that expenditure should not increase as revenue declines." To quote further:

"The truth is that the American people are not only extravagant and wasteful beyond all precedents, but are incorrigibly devoted to the belief that their production of wealth can never have bounds. The current agitation of the question of the conservation of the



COL. WILLIAM F. STEWART,

The marooned artillery officer, who was denied a court of inquiry by the session of Congress which has just adjourned. His case was considered in our issue for May 23.

FINISHING TOUCHES.

The Billion-and-then-some-dollar Congress completing its work.

—Bowers in the Indianapolis *News*.

Old Mother Hubbard, she went to the cupboard,
To get her pet dog a bite,
But she'd put nothing there, so the cupboard was bare,
And now the poor pup's a fright!

—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

AS THE CARTOONISTS SEE IT.

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nation's natural resources has opened a good many eyes to the appallingly uneconomical way the country has had in exploiting its natural wealth; and one needs merely to point out that a people guilty of such practises, and filled also with no end of confidence in their own future and inordinately proud of the exhaustless credit of their Government in the field of finance, would have a government as extravagant as the people themselves."

HOW THE CURRENCY ACT IS REGARDED

THE "Emergency" Currency Act is referred to by some unfeeling critics as being framed to fit a political emergency rather than a financial one. During the long wrangle in Congress over the Aldrich Bill and the Vreeland Bill, and the compromise Aldrich-Vreeland Bill, which was finally enacted, the newspaper editorials and Washington correspondence were filled with reports of protests from bankers and commercial bodies and reports of the unwillingness of Congressmen to accept the measures proposed. Speaker Cannon let it be known, however, that Congress would "not dare" adjourn without any currency legislation to its credit, and the result is the Aldrich-Vreeland Act—a temporary measure which combines many features of both bills, provides for half a billion of emergency currency in the event of a crisis, and expires by limitation in six years. It also provides for a monetary commission composed of nine Congressmen and nine Senators who are to investigate the whole subject of banking and currency laws with a view, presumably, to more thoroughgoing and comprehensive legislation later As the leading Republican organ, the New York *Tribune*, admits, "the currency bill just passed is no solution of the country's problem and does not pretend to be"—that is to say, it only claims to be an insurance against panic conditions, and leaves to subsequent consideration the larger question of making the currency supply elastic at all times and seasons. "The new law is like a fire-escape upon a building," says the New York *Herald;* "it may not be necessary to resort to it, but the knowledge that it is there in case of need gives a feeling of security to the inmates of the structure upon which it is erected." The same paper goes on to predict that this law "will prove an important factor in stimulating the return of the country to the high-water mark of industrial and commercial prosperity."

While most of its friends among the press admit that the currency law is imperfect and even "illogical"—as a law born of so many compromises might be expected to be—they claim that it marks a decided advance inasmuch as it recognizes commercial paper as a basis for bank currency, whereas heretofore our system of bank currency has been based entirely upon government bonds.

A good deal of newspaper criticism is directed against the fact that the monetary commission is composed entirely of members of Congress. It seems that a mixt commission including outside experts would have been more popular. But as *The Wall Street Journal* remarks, "any commission is better than none."

The condemnation heaped upon the measure as a whole by a number of important and weighty papers seems to lose some of its force in view of the fact that the law is avowedly a makeshift one, filling a gap until something better is devised. The New York *Times* (Dem.) remarks satirically that having contrived two bad bills which failed separately, "Congress finally agreed upon a single bill combining the objectionable features of both." The result, says that paper, is "worthless" except for campaign purposes. "A vicious measure," exclaims the New York *World* (Dem.); and *The Journal of Commerce* (Com.), which has led the agitation for a comprehensive reformation of our currency laws, asserts that "it would be hard to find in all history a more degrading and humiliating exhibition of unscrupulous abuse of the power of legislation by a national body." The New York *Globe* (Rep.), however, charges that the critics of the measure are stronger in their epithets than in their arguments; and it goes on to suggest that "instead of concentrating attention on its failure to measure up to perfection it is worth while to note its positive merits, even tho they be considered small." The Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) gives the following sympathetic outline of the new law:

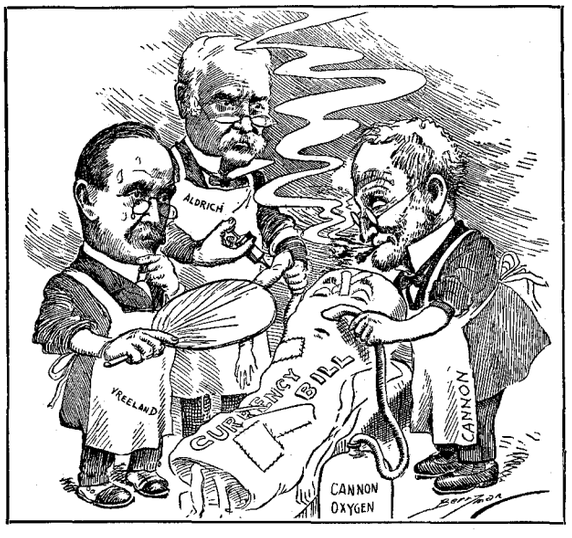
"The Aldrich Bill originally provided for the issue of any emergency currency secured by State, city, and railroad bonds. This was likely to be most used by city banks. with a large surplus invested in such securities. The Vreeland Bill, providing for an emergency currency based on commercial paper and issued by clearing-houses organized for the purposes, suited best the needs of Western and country banks and Eastern banks with no large investments in bonds.

"The new measure provides for both. Emergency currency can be issued to 90 per cent. of the market value of State, county, and municipal bonds on the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. 'National Currency Associations'—a better term than 'clearing-house associations'—of ten banks or more, can issue emergency currency on 'other bonds' and commercial paper in the amount of 75 per cent. of their market value.

"This currency is in both cases well secured, as well or better than national bank-notes. The redemption fund required, 10 per cent., is twice as large as for them. The tax with which this emergency currency begins, 5 per cent. a year for two months and then increasing to 10 per cent., might be lower, but is low enough to encourage issue. The various limitations imposed on banks will prevent them from issuing this emergency currency instead of national bank-notes. . . . . .

"Should there be, as there is now a fair prospect, a sudden demand for 'money to move the crops' next September, raising the rate for loans enough above 5 per cent. to give a profit on the tax of 5 per cent. on the new emergency currency, the banks of the country need not turn to the Treasury. Their State, county, and city bonds will be good for 90 per cent. in the new emergency currency. Commercial paper and other bonds approved by their currency association, which will usually have the same banks as the clearing-house, will be good for 75 per cent. of the new currency.

"No currency famine can occur under these conditions, and the rate for 'money' or call loans will have an automatic regulation."



REVIVING THE PATIENT.
—Berryman in the Washington *Star*.

Let us now proceed upon a campaign for ideal currency reform, suggests *The Wall Street Journal* after noting the good points of the temporary measure. This suggestion is echoed by *The Journal of Commerce*, which, however, sees no good in the present makeshift. Pointing out the danger of bias in the findings of the National Monetary Commission—the members of which are selected by the presiding officers of the two Houses—*The Journal of Commerce* adds: "What the friends of real reform in the bank currency of the country have to do is to prevent any such commission from having its own way."

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ANXIETY FOR CAMPAIGN PUBLICITY

THE solicitude of Messrs. Bryan and Taft for the success of the bill to compel publicity for campaign contributions prompts several editors to rise and remark that the desired publicity can very easily be secured by these gentlemen themselves, if they are the candidates, without any act of Congress, by a word to their campaign managers. And the editors of the New York *Post*, *World*, and *Sun* suggest that if they feel that way about it, they might make a good beginning by telling how much their campaigns for the nominations have cost—something that the people would like to know.

It all began with a telegram from Mr. Bryan to Mr. Taft on Tuesday of last week, suggesting that "as leading candidates in our respective parties, we join in asking Congress to pass a bill requiring publication of campaign contributions prior to election." In reply Mr. Taft sent Mr. Bryan a copy of a letter he had written on April 30 to Senator Burrows, chairman of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, in which he declares himself "strongly in favor of the passage of the bill" in question, and stating his belief "that it would greatly tend to the absence of corruption in politics if the expenditures for nomination and election of all candidates, and all contributions received, and expenditures made by political committees could be made public both in respect to State and national politics." Whereat Mr. Bryan declares himself "very much gratified."

Congress failed to pass the bill, however, and the matter is left as before. It is now up to the candidates themselves. As the Hartford *Times* puts it:

"If Mr. Bryan and Mr. Taft are sincere in their talk, they will, before being nominated for the Presidency this year, announce that they will require the publication by their respective campaign committees of all subscriptions received. Both of them know that no law on the subject is necessary, and that, if nominated, they have only to give the command in order to secure the complete publicity which they profess to desire. If they fail to do this after having declared so loudly for the 'reform,' they will be objects of derision which may prove unpleasant to them."

The Richmond *News Leader*, similarly, calls upon these two leaders to direct their campaign treasurers to keep books showing "all receipts and disbursements," "the correctness of these to be sworn to and the books opened for public inspection immediately after the campaign." It adds:

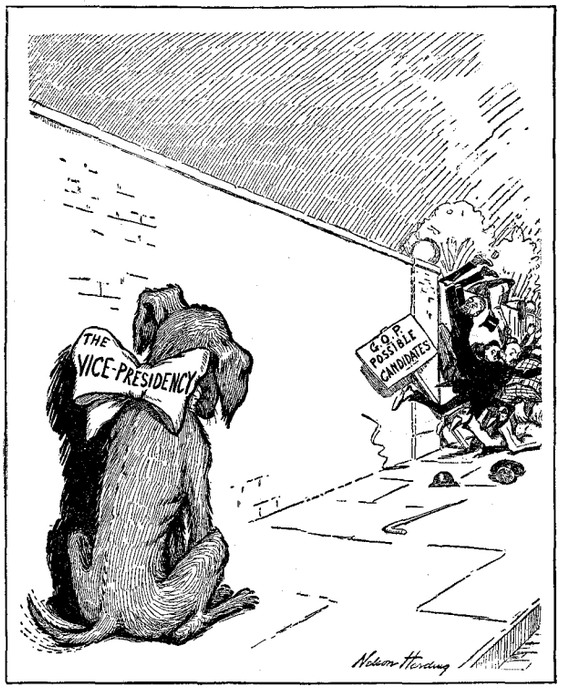
"Of course books can be juggled and falsified, but, as thousands of experiences have proved, such work is more ticklish and dangerous than the average sane man cares to undertake. Some of the shrewdest and most expert mathematicians and accountants the world has known have attempted to keep false books or double books and in almost every instance detection has come. It would be a bold man who would try to make his books lie, knowing that they would be exposed to the keen inspection of hundreds of thousands of practical business men.

"We believe that bookkeeping would be a far stronger guaranty of honesty than any law requiring publicity of contributions. On the books, contributions and disbursements would have to balance and the bank-books would show the surplus or deficit.

"Let Mr. Bryan and Mr. Taft meet the issue squarely. They can repair the neglect of Congress. They are honest men. They are in position to give splendid examples of honesty and to assure the country of an honest campaign and of the freedom of both parties from the influence of the money powers."

The News Leader believes that political contributions, far from being wrong, are as innocent as the contributions dropt in the collection-plate on the Sabbath. To quote:

"In our view incalculable good would result if the masses of the people were so trained that the voter's contributions to the funds of his party would become just as much a part of his regular habit and duty as his vote. A citizen's interest in public affairs is increased and sharpened when he invests some of his own money no matter how small the amount, to promote the interest of his candidate or the principles he favors. The fact that the contributing member is the working member is understood in all the churches. The same rule and facts of human nature that make this true in religious matters would hold good in politics. Bookkeeping would end the huge gifts of corporations and trusts, of concerns interested in legislation or seeking improper favors from the Government, and would force the parties to depend on the masses of the people for money with which to meet campaign expenses."



STRAY DOG.
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

THE G. O. P. DIOGENES LOOKING FOR A VICE-PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE.
—Naughton in the Philadelphia *Record*.

SHUNNING VICE

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MIGHT PROVE A WELL-BALANCED TICKET.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

AN ARTISTIC CRITICISM.
"Such breadth! Such depth!!"
—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

SPECTACULAR POSSIBILITIES.

A NEGRO PAPER'S PROTEST

THE ninety-and-nine righteous persons over whom there is less joy in heaven than over the one repentant sinner, or the unerrant elder son for whom no fatted calf was killed, might be imagined reading with sympathy and understanding the protest recently voiced by *The National Baptist Union*, an Afro-American paper of Nashville, Tenn., against a recent writer's high praise of the Indian because he has turned out to be a good day-laborer. There is a tendency, says the negro writer, to forget completely the American Indian's past activities with scalping-knife and tomahawk, and to extol him for the fact that he is at last submitting to discipline and routine, and proving his economic value in the fields and with the road gangs. But while the Indian thus basks in the public's approval, not a line is penned, complains *The Union*, in praise of the toiling and patriotic negro who has contributed his share of labor toward the development of the country from the beginning. The immediate occasion of this protest is an article by Mr. Forbes-Lindsay in *The Craftsman*, from which excerpts were printed in THE LITERARY DIGEST of May 9 under the heading "The Indian Sharing the White Man's Burden."

Over against Mr. Forbes-Lindsay's account of the unexpected industrial virtues which have developed in the latter-day Indian the negro paper sets a feelingly drawn picture of the Indian of an earlier day, whose relations with the white man were more spectacular, if less profitable. We transfer this picture to our pages, with the moral attached:

"His wild and barbaric glee was never more intense than when he had murdered the frontiersman and every member of his family. This he continued to do until his race was nearly annihilated and his 'happy hunting-grounds,' which he refused to till, were appropriated by the white man, who, despite the fact that Indian Territory was given to him and his heirs and assigns forever, gobbled it up, too.

"And now that the once bepainted and befeathered braves, the wild and merciless Arabs of the Western plains and mountain fastnesses, have been practically destroyed and utterly disinherited, there are those who are ready to say that the remnants of those former tribes are wonders in the way of absorbing the white man's civilization. These same writers of panegyric on the docility and tractableness of the few remaining Ishmaels of the many thousands that infested, overran, and terrorized the western part of the country a few decades ago, would not say one word, nor pen one line, in praise of the peaceable, patient, toiling, and patriotic negro who has contributed to the development and welfare of the country beyond the power of estimation, and who has ever been true to its best interests and traditions.

"What the Indian has done has been to murder, pillage, and burn. What the negro has done has been to help conquer this wild marauder of the plain and make possible the safety of the westward tread of American civilization. The Indian is now lionized as the developing wonder of the age, while the intelligent, industrious, and ever-peaceable negro is forgotten, or rather ignored. But despite studied schemes of slight and ignoring, the negro is pushing steadily ahead toward a high and worthy manhood."

NORTH CAROLINA DRY

THE once famous conversation between the two Governors of the Carolinas seems to be destined to a watery grave. Seventy-seven counties out of ninety-eight in North Carolina have just given a majority for prohibition amounting to 41,948 in the recent elections, which leads the Springfield *Republican* to remark that "after December 31 next the saloons in North Carolina will be as tight as a drumhead, rather than their patrons." We have had important elections in North Carolina before, says the Raleigh (N. C.) *News and Observer*, but the most important in the life of this generation is the one that makes North Carolina a prohibition State. *The News and Observer* then goes on to connect the prohibition movement with negro disfranchisement. We read:

"When the future historian comes to write the history of North Carolina he will show that the passage of the suffrage amendment opened the way for the educational revival and the spread of temperance which did more for the progress and uplift of the people than anything in the entire history of the State. If the suffrage amendment had been defeated, the mighty impetus to education that has distinguished this decade would have been wanting, and the driving out of the saloons and the stills would have been left for the next generation. As it is, the door was opened to putting North Carolina on a higher plane, and the people of this generation have been given the high privilege of bequeathing to their children a State free from the curse of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors.

"The sweeping victory is all that could have been desired. Of course, every temperance man would have been glad to have seen

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his county given a majority for State prohibition, but that was too much to have expected, and so every temperance man has the right to feel that the victory is full, complete, ample. The majority is so large as to make the victory decisive.

"The experience of those counties in North Carolina that for a long term of years have given prohibition a fair trial has shown that under the reign of prohibition conditions have improved so much in every way that yesterday the majorities in those counties, such as Robeson in the east and Yancey in the west, were so large as to show the entire satisfaction of the people with the working of prohibition."

"Should one more State adopt prohibition before the end of June," the New York *Globe* points out, in an editorial on the tremendous impetus prohibition is receiving in the South, "the number of States forbidding the purchase or sale of liquors will have been multiplied by three within a single year." To quote:

"The action of North Carolina yesterday brought the number of prohibition States up to eight. A year ago it was three. A year ago only Maine, Kansas, and North Dakota—all Northern or border States—had prohibition laws. Within less than a year Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Oklahoma, and North Carolina—all Southern States, if Oklahoma may be so described—have joined this group."

The Globe likewise finds a peculiar political sentiment associated with the North-Carolina campaign which has been lacking in the prohibition movement in other localities. It says:

"Men not merely of State but of national reputation have championed it. Perhaps they have taken their cue from Congress, in both Houses of which Southern statesmen have this year fulminated mightily in prohibition's behalf. In the North-Carolina campaign those late antagonists, Governor Glenn and United States Circuit Judge Jeter C. Pritchard, who during the summer and fall were so bitterly arrayed against each other on the railroad-rate-control question, both fought for prohibition. So another explanation may now be added to those already given for the success of the movement. To President Alderman's declaration that it is largely owing to increasing social sympathy in the South, to the explanations that it is due to the presence of the negro—tho it appears that the negro was not mentioned as a reason for the enactment of prohibition in Georgia at least—or that it results from the desire to oust the saloon element, which in many places has controlled Southern politics and government, may now be added the explanation of political prestige, which it has so evidently won."

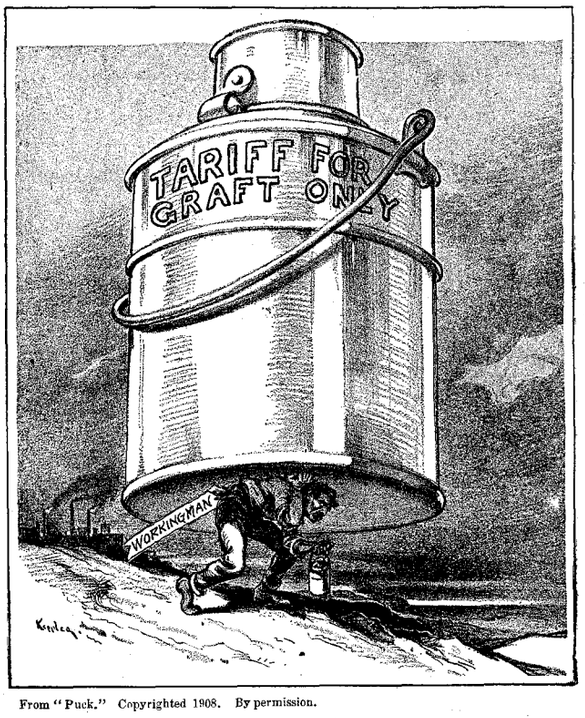
FIRE-PROOFING AND THE CARPENTER

IN all the comment on the decreasing use of wood in building, scarcely a word has been said about the effect on the carpenter. Concrete, stone, brick, and steel are replacing the material that is conveniently easy to cut and fatally easy to burn, and while the general population of the country increased by 14,000,000 during the decade between 1890 and 1900, the number of carpenters actually decreased, the figure standing at 618,000 in 1890 and 600,000 in 1900. Some might think that in the face of these facts the carpenters would oppose the growing use of fire-proof materials. We are assured by *The American Carpenter and Builder* (Chicago), however, that no such resentment is felt. "Our carpenters and builders," it says, are actuated by a "progressive and open-minded spirit." And further:

"We all look forward gladly to the time of better and more substantial building. As far as the builders of this country are concerned, there was no need of the Boston-suburb horror to impress on them the desirability of fire-proof construction for all classes of buildings. The use of fire-proof material means unquestionably an improvement in building construction. The building trades are now so closely allied that improvement in one line means improvement in all.

"We want to take the stand strongly and unequivocally that universal fire-proofing does not sound the death-knell of carpentry. We see no reason for the carpenter to be dismayed at the present change and tendency in building construction. The increasing use of concrete and of terra-cotta and of steel presents new problems to the carpenter, but it does not eliminate him; far from it! True it is, there will be less work for the 'wood-butcher,' but more for the skilled wood-worker. The fine interior woodwork for a well-constructed residence of cement and steel will unquestionably be more valuable to the carpenter than the whole of a cheaply built frame house. His work will be of a finer grade, requiring greater skill, and paying him bigger money than ever before. As for the 'wood-butcher,' none of us will regret to see him go, nor will we

"ALAS, POOR YORICK!"
—Spencer in *The Commoner*.



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THE FULLEST DINNER-PAIL.
—Keppler in *Puck*.

SATIRES ON REPUBLICAN PROSPERITY.

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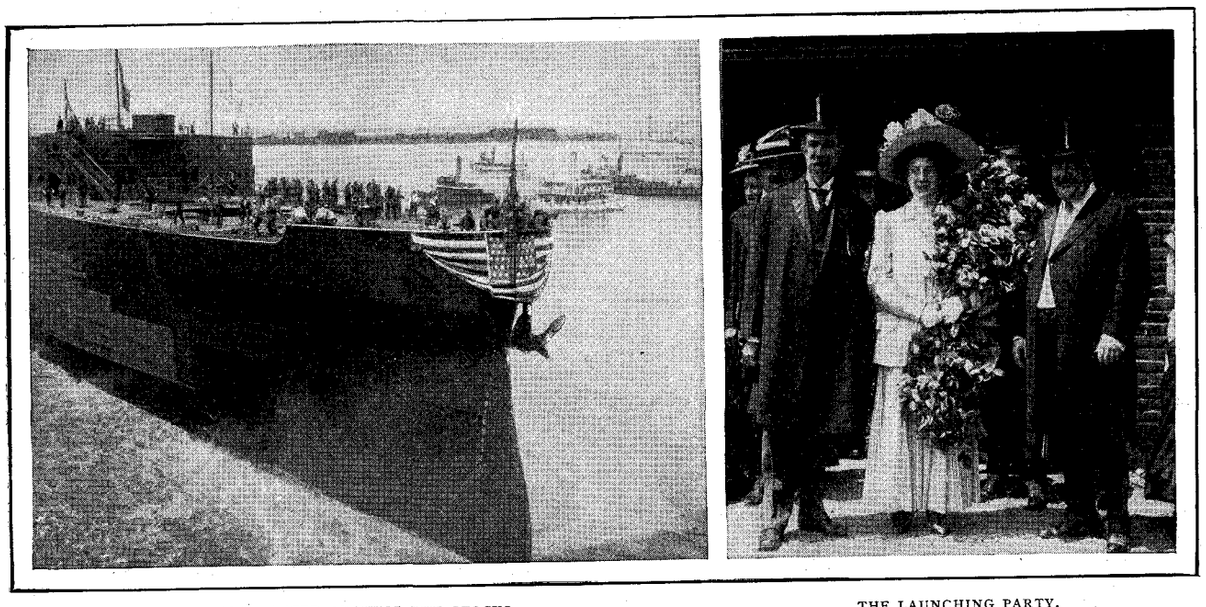


JUST AFTER LEAVING THE STOCKS.

The launching of the *Michigan*, the first of our all-big-gun battle-ships, "marks the beginning of a new fleet," says the New York *American*. Her sister ship, the *South Carolina*, is approaching completion, and two even larger ships of the same type, the *Delaware* and the *North Dakota*, are in course of construction.

THE LAUNCHING PARTY.

Governor Warner, of Michigan, Miss Newberry, who christened the new battle-ship, and her father, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, photographed at Camden, where the launching took place.

THE LAUNCHING OF THE FIRST AMERICAN "DREADNOUGHT."

miss him when he's gone. But we must all turn in and dig—to keep out of that class! Satisfaction with present knowledge and skill will not do. Conditions are changing: yet we feel sure that carpentry is here to stay. Our carpenters are the most progressive workmen in the world; they stand ready now to do their share, and more, toward better and more substantial building."

THE "FLORIDA" UNDER FIRE

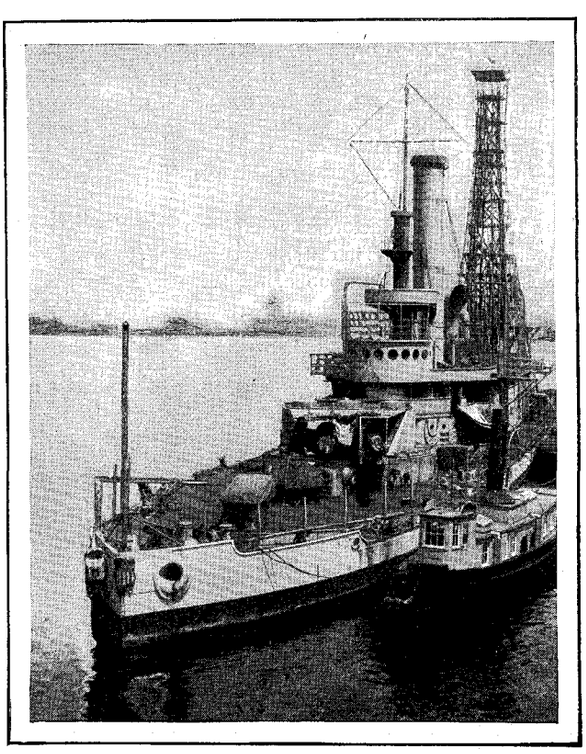
THE war tests applied to the monitor *Florida* in Hampton Roads last week seem to show that defensive armor has kept pace with the rapid development of big guns and high explosives. The torpedo test, however, does not take place until June 10, and our knowledge of the effect of heavy shell fire on the turret and the specially constructed military mast is derived entirely from unofficial newspaper accounts. From these we learn that the *Florida's* turret stood the terrific impact of a twelve-inch shell from the biggest type of naval gun in use without injury to its internal mechanism. "If this had happened in battle," a rear-admiral is reported to have said, "the *Florida* would be fighting yet." It seems, however, that while the eleven-inch armor of the turret was not actually pierced, it was considerably damaged, and "the seams were sprung and the rivets and screws loosened and twisted." Guns were then turned upon the *Florida's* military mast, a special skeleton erection which appears to have come through the ordeal with flying colors. After being struck by four shots from four-inch guns and one from a twelve-inch gun, this structure showed no tendency to collapse. Says a correspondent of the New York *Times*:

"Lieut. R. D. White, target inspector, climbed to the top and started the structure to vibrating, but without making apparent any weakness. That the mast might be put to the greatest strain, four tons of weight had been placed at its top. The advantage of the mast is declared to have been fully demonstrated, altho it is not absolutely certain that the shells fired at it exploded. Assuming that they did explode, it may be said that this mast is practically indestructible with shot and shell, and has the still further advantage of weighing less than half the old-type solid mast now in use."

These, with the torpedo test to follow, are "the most important experiments of the kind ever undertaken by the Navy Department," says the New York *Herald*. *The Sun*, however, thinks that the tests did not go far enough. Of the importance of the experiment with the military mast *The Tribune* says:

"The practise of finding ranges from a ship's tops for the benefit of the gunners below has naturally provoked the question, What would be the effect on accuracy of aim if the masts were prostrated by a concentration of the enemy's fire? To obviate anxiety on this score a special observation tower has been invented the open frame of which seems to render it immune. The device is adapted to service on battle-ships and armored cruisers, and it marks an appreciable advance on past usage."

All shots, it seems, were fired from a distance of about 350 yards with a reduced charge of powder, so that "the effect was practically the same as at a range of 5,000 yards with a full charge."



THE MONITOR "FLORIDA" JUST BEFORE THE TESTS.

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THE ARGUMENT FOR INCREASED FREIGHT RATES

FALSE and misleading, according to *The Railway World* of Philadelphia, is the assertion that under the contemplated advance in freight rates each inhabitant of the United States would be called on "to contribute $1.75 per annum to the coffers of the railroad companies" (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, May 23). The statement thus flatly challenged was first given to the public by Mr. John M. Glenn, secretary of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, whose striking computations brought the somewhat remote question of freight rates forcibly home to the man in the street. As a matter of fact, argues *The Railway World*, the consuming public should not be affected in any way by the proposed advance which ought to come out of the profits of the shippers, and not out of the pockets of the public. If the manufacturers and jobbers do transfer the increased cost to the consumer, says the Chicago *Railway Age*, it will simply mean that they are taking advantage of the situation greatly to increase their own profits and at the same time to make it appear that the railroads are responsible. "It will occasion no surprize if they do this in some cases," remarks the journal last quoted, which supports its opinion by a review of past records. Thus we read:

"In the past when the freight rate on any article has been advanced the manufacturer and jobber have often increased their prices a great deal more than enough to cover the added transportation charge. Then they have skilfully fixt upon the railway the responsibility for the entire increase in price. But when railway rates have been reduced manufacturers and jobbers have seldom lowered their prices. They have usually absorbed the difference in rates, thus preventing the public from deriving any advantage from it; and in many instances they have increased their prices coincidently with reductions in rates. The railways should conduct a campaign of education regarding the incidence of freight charges. Diffusion of information on this subject would tend, when rate controversies arise, to array public sentiment on the side of the railways instead of on the side of the large manufacturing and jobbing corporations, with whom it generally has been allied in the past.

"It is assumed, in the arguments of those who oppose an advance in class rates, that higher rates would cause higher prices to the public. On this theory, while the level of rates is practically unchanged, prices should remain stationary, and when rates are reduced prices should decline. But, altho the average rate per ton per mile in the United States was 7.98 mills in 1897 and substantially 7.50 mills in 1907, prices in this country advanced approximately 50 per cent. between 1897 and 1907. Where, then, was the assumed relation between rates and prices? Rates came down; prices went up. The railways paid more for materials and received less for transportation. Shippers paid less for transportation and received more for their goods."

Now that the manufacturers are crying out, in the name of the public, against advances in rates, *The Railway Age* undertakes to show us to what extent the public, in this instance, is actually concerned. Thus we are told that the transportation charge on the woolen for a man's suit of clothes from New England to Chicago is 6 to 7 cents, which would be increased by from 6 to 7 mills by an increase of 10 per cent in the rate. The only way the manufacturer and the dealer could transfer this increased cost to the customer would be by increasing the cost of the goods at least 1 cent, that is, from 30 to 40 per cent more than the advance in the freight rate. This railroad journal goes on to show by many other specific instances "that freight rates enter to so small a degree into the prices of all the higher classes of goods that an advance in the charges for transporting these goods of 10, 15, 25 per cent. or even more can not be transferred to the consumer without increasing the price of the article to an amount greatly exceeding the increase in the rate." It goes on to argue that the manufacturers of the United States, whose net returns give a percentage three or four times as great as that shown by the net returns of the railroads, can well afford to bear on their own shoulders the slight burden of the proposed rate increase. To quote again:

"The average net returns of the manufacturers of the United States, according to the Bureau of the Census, were 19.4 per cent. in 1900 and 15.1 per cent. in 1905. The average net returns of the railways of the United States, as disclosed by the statistics of the Interstate Commerce Commission, were 4.1 per cent. in 1900 and 4.4 per cent. in 1905. It is said by those who oppose an advance in rates that the railways should be content to suffer from the effects of the depression along with other interests. But concerns which in prosperous times were making net profits of 15 to 19 per cent. obviously should be much better prepared to 'live off their fat' during hard times than concerns whose net gains in good times were but from 4 to 4.4 per cent."

W. C. Brown, senior vice-president of the New York Central lines, in reply to the letter of an "annoyed and anxious" shipper, explains why, in his opinion, some increase in freight rates "is inevitable." He writes in part:

"The diverging lines of cost and compensation in railroad operation, which for years have been steadily approaching each other, are now separated by so narrow a margin that in order to pay fixt charges, taxes, and operating expenses with even a very moderate return to shareholders, there must either be a moderate increase in freight rates or a very substantial reduction in the wages of railroad employees.

"I do not know that the basis of wages paid railroad men is too high—the conditions of service are becoming more and more exacting every year, and there is no other business in the world that compares with it in point of hazard, both for employee and employer. In the case of the former, risk of life and limb; in the case of the latter, danger of almost unlimited damages for accidents which, in spite of the most complete and comprehensive precautions, seems unavoidable.

"With the sympathy and cooperation of the business interests of the country a moderate increase in freight rates can be made effective without the slightest injury to any department of business activity.

"The reduction in wages of railroad employees could only become effective at the end of a conflict with organized labor, universal, prolonged, and which would cost the business interests of the nation ten times the amount involved in any possible increase in freight rates."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE Senate has voted to restore the motto to the coin. Now come on with the coin.—*Atlanta Georgian.*

JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS is a vehement advocate of reform everywhere except in the South.—*Philadelphia Press.*

AN Ohio newspaper intimates that the finest way to trim a Merry Widow hat is with the grass-clippers.—*Chicago News.*

IT would be nothing more than polite for capitalism to tremble violently in its boots while reading the Socialist platform.—*Chicago News.*

OAKLAND was also extremely hospitable to the sailors, permitting them to land and march for some hours for the entertainment of the town.—*Los Angeles Express.*

KENTUCKY night riders have invaded Indiana and succeeded in attracting the attention of Governor Hanly. The next thing will be something else.—*Chicago Tribune.*

SAID the Governor of South Carolina to the Governor of North Carolina—"Let us conserve the water supply."—*Springfield Republican.*

THE report that two car-loads of Johnson buttons are being manufactured seems to indicate that preparations for four years hence have already begun.—*Philadelphia Press.*

JOHN BULL'S ancient problem of home rule for Ireland bids fair to back up before the question of home rule at home. Mrs. John Bull is acting rampagious.—*Chicago News.*

WE believe Mr. Rockefeller will give $1,000 cheerfully in aid of the project for discovering the north pole if Commander Peary can secure the remaining $49,000 from other sources.—*Chicago Tribune.*

CLAUDE MONET, the French painter, destroyed all the pictures made by him in the last three years because they did not match his ideals. Such heroism should suggest something to the spring poet.—*Chicago News.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT

THE CHINESE BOYCOTT OF JAPAN A BOOMERANG

THERE are discordant reports in the Asiatic press as to the spread of the Chinese boycott against Japan, which was prompted by China's anger over the case of the *Tatsu Maru*, a vessel freighted with alleged contraband of war which was detained by China until Japan compelled its release. While originating in Canton, the movement has certainly spread to Peking and Hongkong, and is an extremely popular measure. Chinese students return from Japan to agitate its continuance by pamphlets and contributions to the press. But after all it is thought by many to be likely to do more harm to the Chinese than to merchants of Nippon, whose special exports can not be produced in China. The results of the boycott in Hongkong are thus summarized by *The Japan Weekly Mail* (Yokohama):

"All the Japanese lines of steamers are suffering severely—the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's lines to Seattle and Australia; the Toyo Kisen Kaisha's line to San Francisco, and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha's line to southern Chinese ports. These various steamers are said to be receiving practically no cargo or passengers. . . . Japanese tobacco is quite displaced by American, and Japanese insurance offices are said to be losing 200,000 yen daily. There continues to be some market for coal and matches, but even here the boycott is felt. . . . The boycott in Canton has extended to school-books and school instruments, and the dismissal of all the Japanese teachers is not improbable."

As regards Chinese students returning from Japan as pro-boycott agitators, the *Jiji Shimpo* tells us that this has not as yet much extended the movement:

"Chinese students who have returned from Japan are editing papers or writing articles calculated to still further inflame the agitation in China against foreign goods. Thus far the area of the boycott has not extended greatly beyond Canton and Hongkong, tho in the matter of marine products Shanghai's demand has fallen off some 20 per cent. The attempts to obtain support in Yokohama do not seem likely to succeed, but the marine-products exporters at that place have held a meeting and decided to issue a circular counseling diminished manufacture for the present."

The *Nippon* (Tokyo) reports that an admiral of the imperial fleet is at the bottom of the anti-Japanese excitement. To quote:

"The principal instigator of the present boycott is Admiral Li Shun, who commands the Southern Squadron. This officer was at the bottom of the anti-American boycott, by which he realized a large sum of money, and he hopes to repeat the process in the present case. He is also accused of having sold official secrets to the British Government and of other malpractises."

Altho the movement is a national one, remarks the Kobé *Herald*, it will injure China as much as Japan. This is stated as follows:

"The manner in which all classes of the people are joining in the agitation, the sacrifices of stocks in hand and personal property which have been made to further the boycott, and, not least, the very remarkable demonstrations by Chinese women, including a number occupying good positions—all these things go to show that the movement is in the main the spontaneous outcome of a genuine, if misguided, wave of popular feeling. There is, indeed, the less reason to question the motives of the prime movers in the boycott because the probability seems to be that the losses which it will occasion will by no means fall wholly on the Japanese. Not a few Chinese dealers in certain lines of goods at Hongkong have been trading almost exclusively in Japanese products, and these men stand to lose heavily by their adherence to the movement."

THE DEARTH OF COAL WILL MAKE HOT WATER AS VALUABLE AS PORK.

DEALERS IN JAPANESE COTTON WILL HAVE TO PUT UP THEIR SHUTTERS.

—Tokyo *Puck*.

IF THE CHINESE BOYCOTT CONTINUES.

This has been acknowledged by a Chinese merchant of Yokohama who spoke as follows to a representative of the *Asahi Shimbun*:

"The effect of the boycott upon marine products is very severely felt. All large orders from the other side have ceased, and only restaurants and inns are now in the market of Canton and Hongkong as purchasers. I and my fellow-countrymen in Japan recognize the foolish and illogical character of a movement which may be compared to closing the stable door after the steed has escaped, but, on the other hand, they recognize also that to take any decided step in opposition at present would have only an exciting effect. There is nothing for it but to wait quietly. The boycotters are suffering as much as the boycotted, and they will listen to reason by and by."

MATCHES WILL BECOME SO DEAR THAT THEY WILL BE THE CHIEF ITEM OF THE DOWRY. —Tokyo *Puck*.

The evil effect of this trade war is proved by the distress and perplexity of Chinamen who in Japanese cities deal in the specialties exported from Japan to China. The *Mainichi Dempo* remarks:

"Chinese traders of Yokohama are much embarrassed, and, if the boycott continues, some of them will have to put up their shutters. They are thinking of asking the Japanese Chambers of Commerce to endeavor to effect some kind of compromise, but it is difficult to see what can be done in that line. In fact the situation is bewildering, as our readers will probably agree."

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MEANING OF THE RISING IN NORTH INDIA

THE Ameer of Afghanistan has published an edict declaring that he will cut out the tongue of every person preaching sedition against the British Government and cut off the feet of any one crossing the frontier with hostile intentions against England. Yet the invasion still goes on; the mollahs still shriek out their invectives against the British; and their condemnation of the "cursed Feringhis" is echoed by such vernacular papers as the *Yugantar* (Calcutta), which recently exclaimed, "Courage, brothers; the mother is awake, and a great sacrifice is near at hand"—a sacrifice, that is, of the English rulers. The Ameer, according to the London *Statist*, is not to be held responsible for the insurrection. This paper declares:

GEN. SIR JAMES WILLCOCKS,

Who has checked the Afghan uprising. He has served with distinction in many Indian and African campaigns, and was mentioned in the King's first speech to Parliament.

"Absolutely no evidence has been produced to show that the Ameer of Afghanistan is egging on, or has egged on, either the Zakka Khels or the Mohmands, or any of the tribes assisting them, to raid our frontier districts. That being so, we deprecate strongly the action of those who are stirring up suspicion of the Ameer."

Yet the Ameer must be held responsible, remarks *The Nation* (London), and if necessary compelled, even by an appeal to his pocket, to restrain his subjects. "It is open to us," declares this writer, "to stop the Ameer's monthly subsidy." England in India is not in a fit condition to declare war on the Ameer at a time of "terrorism and famine." War would be "an imperial disaster." Nor would war suit the Ameer, says George Gascoyne in the London *Daily Mail*. "That he would risk a conflict with Great Britain is in the highest degree improbable." The Ameer is a vain Afghan, offended because he was not consulted about the Anglo-Russian convention, and wishes to let England know "that he can give trouble if he likes," remarks the same writer. The London *Times* deprecates "any premature attempt to lay direct blame on the Ameer for not restraining the impetuous and impulsive border clans," and hails his threats of mutilation as "a recall" of his "turbulent subjects" which, however, recent dispatches show has not met with much success.

The Ameer has scarcely been treated fairly by the English and he is right to be angry, declares the *Pester Lloyd* in the following words:

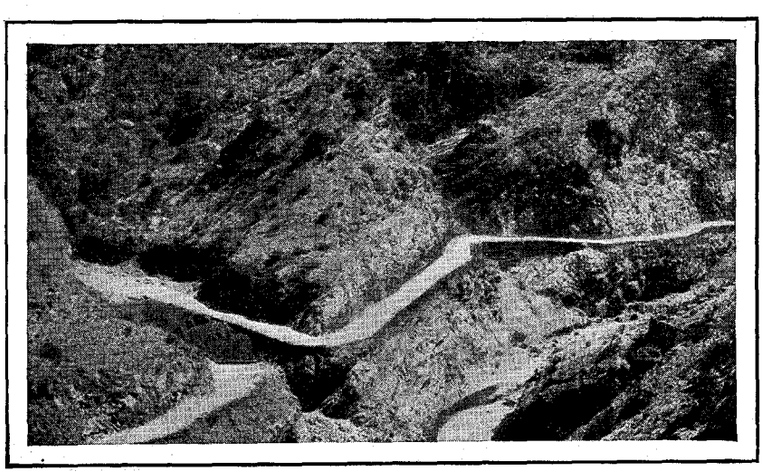
"The English made this mistake, that altho they styled the Ameer 'his Majesty' during the mission of Sir Louis Dane in 1904–5, and so gave him the rank of an almost independent prince, they proceeded to form a convention behind his back with the Russians concerning Afghanistan; and in the written pact, when in Article IV. 'The Rights of the Ameer' were discust, the ruler of Afghan was given no title, and the name of the present Ameer not even mentioned. The Asiatics are much more punctilious about questions of etiquette than we are, and it is not to be wondered at that the Ameer did not manifest much pleasure over the new arrangement."

INDIA BECOMING ENLIGHTENED.

Civilization is advancing at such a rate that the natives employ bombs of the latest model. —*Rire* (Paris).

"The Ameer undoubtedly had his hand in the game," declares the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, and it thinks that England has received a warning that India needs reforms. The Ameer is suffering from "swelled head," declares the London *Saturday Review*. "He was made too much of during his Indian visit," and "if it be proved that he did nothing to restrain his own people he may live to rue it." Of far more importance is the question as to how far the Afghans have the sympathy of all India. For these frontier troubles are taken by a large section of the press to owe their importance to the fact that they are symptoms of the universal unrest which is most noticeable just now in that land. *The Daily Mail*, in an editorial, remarks that in the great "whispering-gallery of the East" rumors spread rapidly. To quote:

"The unrest on the frontier is probably closely connected with the internal unrest in India. It is cause for satisfaction that the attitude of the Ameer no longer inspires suspicion, and that he has ordered the Afghan invaders of British territory to retire. But it may be doubted whether the instigators of that invasion have not felt the influence of the agitation which is now troubling the



LOOKING DOWN INTO THE KHYBER PASS.

This picture gives an idea of the nature of the country in which the fighting is going on.

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whole of India. The means of communication in the East are highly developed, and everything that is passing in Bengal or Calcutta is very quickly known at Kabul. The general weakening of British authority has not passed unnoticed by those who sway the counsels of the border tribes."

GERMANY'S FINANCES

A GOOD deal of astonishment has been evidenced by the European press at the announcement that the Prussian Government has recently floated a loan for a sum of over $250,000,000. Altho Europe is sunk in profound peace, the program of Prince Buelow, as reported in the Berlin papers, appropriates large sums for naval expansion and the construction of railroads, some of which are of a strategic character. The question of how the country is to meet these added expenses is to some extent answered by Dr. Friedrich Zahn, president of the Bavarian Statistical Bureau, in his work "Die Finanzen der Grossmächte" ("The Finances of the Great Powers"). In this book the writer compares the financial condition of Germany, England, and France, and concludes that not only is Germany richer and more financially stable than either of the other two Powers, but the taxation of the people is lighter. Thus he says in substance:

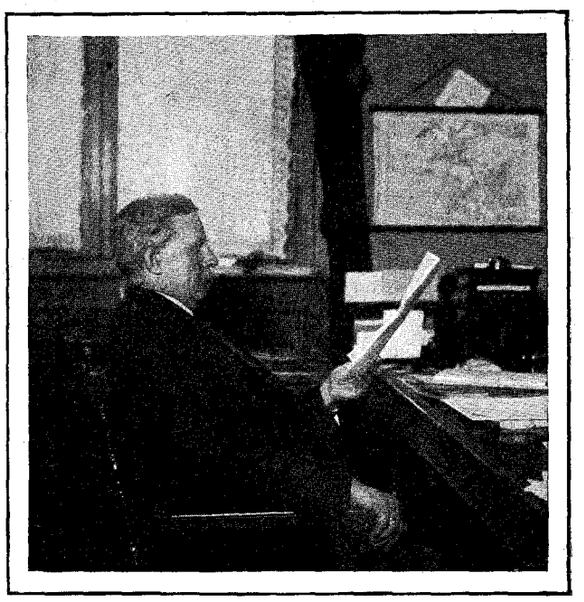
Germany spent on her Army and Navy in 1906 $260,000,000, or about $4.25 a head of the total population, while England's expenditure was $315,000,000, or $7.75 a head of the total population. The charge per head for Army, Navy, and interest on the national debt in 1906 was $6.50 in Germany and $10.50 in England. In the same year the national debt of the German Empire and the States together was $4,000,000,000, of which $1,500,000,000 was railway debt and yielded a revenue. The English national debt was $3,700,000,000, no part of which represented revenue-producing property.

He comes to the conclusion that the fund for national defense in Germany may safely be largely increased without causing distress or discontent. Speaking of the burden of taxation upon the peoples of the several Powers he draws attention to the fact that in Germany 53 per cent. of the total revenue is derived from state properties which yield a net profit of $250,000,000. The revenue derived from taxation was $525,000,000 in Germany, against $685,000,000 in Britain, or $8.25 per head of the population in Germany, and $16.25 per head in England. He concludes his argument on this head in the following words:

"We therefore feel justified in asserting that nowhere in the world is the taxpayer more favored than in Germany. Many taxes which yield a considerable revenue in other countries, such as duties on beer and tobacco, succession-duties and income-taxes, are hardly resorted to at all in Germany or only to a slight extent. . . . Thus Germany possesses a valuable reserve fund on which she may draw in time of need. So we may safely assert that Germany is in a position to meet a sudden financial strain without any disturbance of the financial equilibrium."

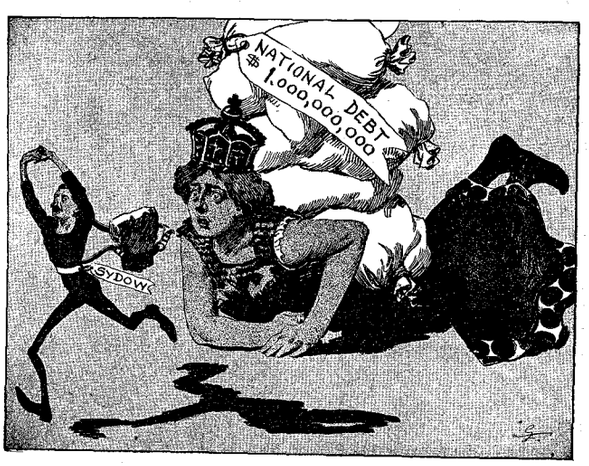
Yet *The Continental Correspondence* (Berlin) remarks that financial reform is a crying need in the Empire. After giving practically the same comparative figures as those of Dr. Zahn, this official organ says:

"It appears strange that the financial reform in the German Empire proves such a hard nut for the Imperial Diet as well as for the Government. The cause of the whole trouble is that the expenditure side of the state household was lately so much swelled by social legislation, bettering of the salaries of officials, etc., that the natural growth of the revenue could not keep pace despite the extraordinary prosperity of the times. Even the enhanced customs tariff could be of no avail, as the Diet had resolved to lay by the new surplus as a fund for the orphans and widows of laborers



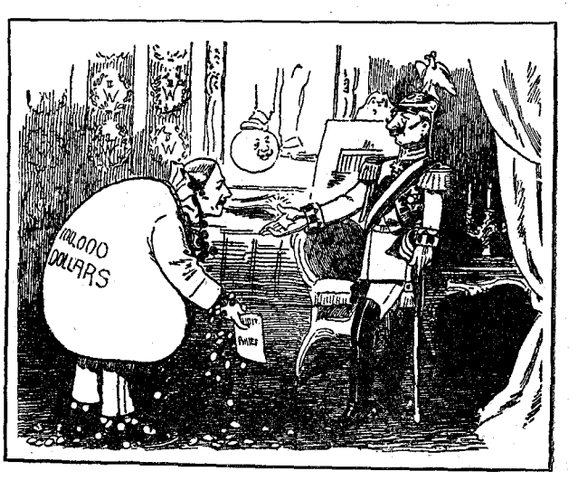
BARON REINHOLD VON SYDOW,

Who will try his hand at Germany's financial problem. His best qualification for the task is thought to be his skill as a "powerful and resourceful debater," which seems to indicate that the imperial financial policy needs a strong defense.



TOO MUCH FOR HIM.

GERMANY—"Help! Help!"
SYDOW—"Good heavens, madam, what you want is a Midas."
—*Ulk* (Berlin).



NEW COURT DRESS IN GERMANY.

Uniform in which the next American Ambassador to Berlin will probably have to appear if he is to prove acceptable to the Emperor.
—*Neue Gluehlichter* (Berlin).

THE DOLLAR AND THE MAN.

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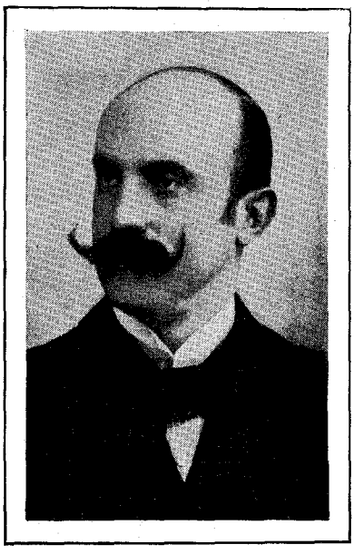
until 1911. The only remedy would be the introduction of new taxes as sources of revenue; but neither can the Imperial authorities come to an agreement with the Federal States which of the proposed taxes should be preferred, nor can the parties in the Diet be persuaded to adopt the plans of the Imperial Exchequer. At present we can only state it as certainty that the Imperial Secretary of the Treasury, Baron Stengel, will resign and some other statesman be chosen to try at last a solution of the financial difficulty."

Since the above was written, the hopes aroused by the appointment of Baron Sydow are thus exprest in the same journal:

"When the probability of Baron Stengel's resignation became apparent, arguments were brought forward for choosing as his successor a man not yet prominent in politics, as any pronounced adherent of any parliamentary party was likely to be hindered by the distrust of the opposite sides in the Imperial Diet.

"Now this requisite of being entirely unconnected with any parliamentary group is satisfied by the appointment of Baron Sydow, the new Secretary. He was never associated with any parliamentary party, nor could he ever be persuaded to stand as a candidate for a seat in the Imperial Diet or the Prussian Chamber of Deputies. But as a debater he is nevertheless well known in parliamentary circles. For he held until now a leading position in the postal service and often represented the Postmaster-General before Parliament. He even got some reputation as a powerful and resourceful debater, and, in this respect, differs greatly not only from his immediate predecessor in the Imperial Treasury, but also from former occupants of this important post. In the present situation when financial problems stand in the foreground, a good parliamentary tactician and ready debater is certainly required as Secretary of the Treasury. It is true that the decisions nowadays do not depend so much on the public discussions in the whole House as on the deliberations in the committees and on arrangements with the party leaders. In this respect Baron Stengel was a complete failure, and his experience may be useful as an object-lesson for his successor."



MR. JOSEPH CAILLAUX,
French Minister of Finance,
Who is represented by an opposition paper as willing to sacrifice the national defense to save his political popularity.

SOCIALIST ROUT IN FRANCE

SOCIALISM has received a heavy blow in the recent municipal elections in France. According to returns for May 10 the Liberals in Paris elected 36 candidates, the Radical Socialists 26, the Collectivists 18. Mr. Jaurès, in his Socialist paper, the *Humanité*, admits the *débâcle*. "It would be of no use," he says, "to conceal the fact that the Socialists have suffered a notable defeat."

The question before the country has been for some time: "Social amelioration and old-age pensions, or national defense?" Mr. Jaurès and Mr. Hervé, the antimilitarist, oppose the appropriation of more funds for the Army and Navy. The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* declares that Hervéism has dragged down Jaurèsism. The military successes of the French army in Morocco have revived French patriotism and military ardor. The Liberal party, which has triumphed, is thus characterized by the *Croix* (Paris), the representative of extreme clericalism:

"Thus we see the Liberal party, the party of order, of justice, and of liberty, which is always being said to be beaten, and often styled useless, because it abstains from empty declamation, and goes on its way quietly, at last triumphant. It conducts itself with a wisdom and prudence which tries the patience of the impetuous, but with an indomitable resolution which ought to encourage them. Now this party since May 10 stands forth as the most respected, the most vigorous, of all political parties. It is the power of the Liberals that enables us to face the future with confidence."

The Paris *Liberté* proclaims that the country has spoken its opinion about national defense. The *Petit Parisien* also thinks the result of the elections constitutes an affirmation of the formula "The government of the country by the country." The *Figaro* (Paris) is equally decided in it estimate of the results. Thus we read:

"It is not difficult to see the meaning of the municipal elections. It is very clear. In the result we see a sudden halt in the dizzy descent we were pursuing. It is more than a halt, it is a recoil. The program of Mr. Hervé has been completely defeated in Paris. There will of course still be some representatives of antimilitarism at the Hôtel de Ville, because there were many districts in which their electors, unfortunately, had the majority, but even this majority has recently dwindled considerably. It is to be hoped that Mr. Jaurès and his abettors will take to heart this first lesson unless they wish to receive another, which will be even more cruel."

"It has been a severe blow for the apostles of union between Radicals and Socialists," says the Paris *Temps*, "and they seem quite stunned by it."

The real point at issue which the municipal elections have decided is fully stated by the Paris *Gaulois*, a conservative and monarchist paper of wide influence. To quote in substance:

The two terms of the dilemma, "social reforms or national defense," were discust with some heat at the last meeting of the Council. Mr. Thomson pleaded for the national defense. For the first time the antipatriotism of the reformists was revealed. "I require money," said Mr. Thomson, "to equip our fleets for the protection of our coasts and to defend our colonies." To this Mr. Caillaux [Finance Minister] answered, "I want hundreds of millions to create labor pensions. Let us learn to sacrifice the national defense to the maintenance of our own popularity." Mr. Thomson was supported by his colleagues; and now that the Government can boast of having conquered the Socialists, it will cause the Council no trouble to have supported Mr. Thomson in his plea for national defense against the vague humanitarian theories of Mr. Jaurès's tool.

The result of the municipal elections in France is viewed by August Bebel, the leader of German Socialism, in a somewhat different light. He observes in his *Vorwaerts* (Berlin) that the Socialist vote was in the majority in "such great municipalities as Toulouse, Brest, Limoges, and Dijon," and very characteristically attributes the defeat of his party in Paris to the power of capitalism and the intrigues of the Government. To quote his words:

"The Government has not the least occasion for elation over the result of the municipal elections in Paris. It would indeed be a bad thing for France if the councilors of the country were all Socialists. . . . As things stand at present the united Socialist party, far from being annihilated, maintains its old place in the proletarian wards, and from other wards also has gathered new recruits to form the nucleus of a labor group. . . . The result of the municipal elections indicates a triumph of the government policy only in the sense that Clemenceau's wish to unite the Republicans against the Socialists met with the cooperation of the *bourgeoisie*. But it is apparent that not the 'Republic' pure and simple, but the capitalistic Republic has carried off the victory, and in this way it is simply the new tactics of Clemenceau that have scored a success over his old tactics, and party lines have been drawn according to their original disposition."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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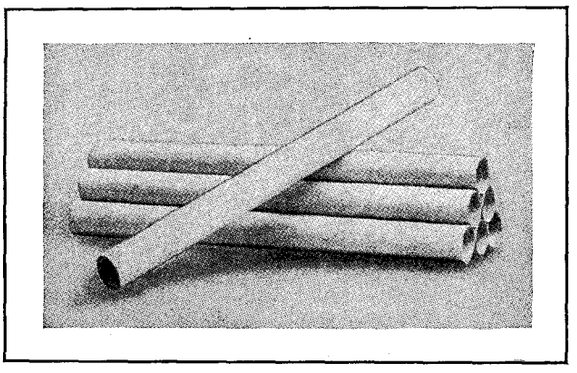
SCIENCE AND INVENTION

PAPER BOTTLES FOR MILK

NOT the least of the problems connected with the sanitary supply of milk on a large scale relate to the cleaning of the bottles or receptacles for refilling. These problems are thrown out altogether by using a receptacle that is not intended for refilling and hence does not need cleaning. Such a vessel, which is to be used only once and then destroyed, must of course be very cheap, and a practicable bottle of this kind is now made of paper, as described by Emmett Campbell Hall in *The Technical World Magazine* (Chicago, June). Says Mr. Hall:

"The solution of the sanitary problems appears to a great extent to be found in the single-service bottle—that is, a bottle in which milk is delivered once, and which is then destroyed. When these bottles are properly made, of paper, the business difficulties disappear. It is somewhat strange, in view of the length of time paper packages for ice-cream, oysters, and other semiliquid commodities have been in use, that it is only very recently that a practical paper bottle for milk has been placed upon the market. Its appearance in Great Britain and the United States was almost simultaneous, and in both countries its success was instantaneous, the factories not being able to supply the demand that was made for them.

"The paper package permits the sealing of the bottle and selling of it in a guaranteed original, dated package, when put up on the dairy farm producing the milk, the doing of which the new bottle also permits. Milk keeps better in the paper package in summer, and is not so likely to freeze in winter. It may be allowed to remain in the bottle indefinitely. Not so much ice is required to keep it cold as when in glass. The weight of a pint



THE PAPER STRIPS ARE WOUND INTO LONG CYLINDERS.

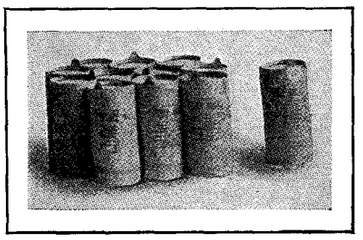
of milk in paper is but one-half that of the same quantity in the average glass bottle, and the dairy is relieved from the expense, slop, and annoyance of bottle-washing. If the milk is bottled in the country, it can be shipped in ordinary dry refrigerator-cars like butter and eggs, and as there are no bottles to be returned, it can be conveniently handled by grocers."

The only materials used in making these packages, Mr. Hall tells us, are spruce-wood paper and paraffin. The process shows not only to what a point absolute cleanliness may be brought, but the remarkable development to which modern semiautomatic machines have arrived. To quote again:

"The paper arrives from the mills in large rolls, carefully wrapt and protected, and the first operation is the cutting of this roll into narrow strips, the work being accomplished in much the same manner as the slicing of a large sausage. These strips are then inspected and rewound.

"There are two weights of paper used in the fabrication of these bottles. From the heavier stock the caps are made. As often as a watch ticks, a machine stamps out a disk and 'draws' the cap into shape. The lighter paper has gone to a regular tube-winding machine, which rolls each strip of paper into a long tube. This machine also saws the tubes into convenient lengths, at the rate of a thousand an hour.

"The tubes are then put on a tube-cutter which divides these short lengths into the capacities desired, at the same time printing on each section whatever legend is desired. The bottoms are then inserted, and the completed bottles dipt into hot paraffin. The caps which close the top are also treated to the paraffin bath. Next comes a thorough sterilization of the capped bottles, which are packed into huge paper bags, holding seventy-two or one hundred bottles, and the bags are sealed, thus insuring the delivery of the bottles to the milkman absolutely clean and perfectly sterile.



THE COMPLETED BOTTLES.

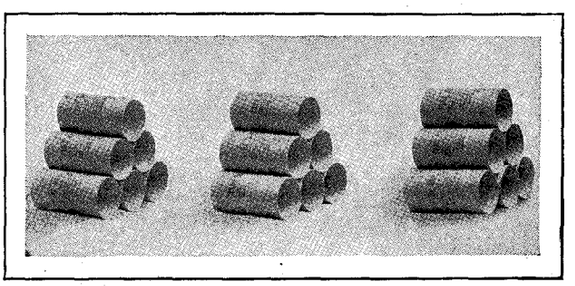
"Milk should long ago have been delivered in a single-service package. Everything else served as food—butter, cheese, lard, cut meats, chipped beef, sausage, oysters, ice-cream, and similar commodities—is delivered in paper packages, which are never returned. The sealed package for crackers worked a revolution in the cake and cracker business. The paraffin coating used on the paper bottles does not affect the milk in any way, according to the Department of Agriculture, and even washing the bottle in hot water does not soften or remove it."

THE SEARCH FOR HIDDEN TREASURE

"HOW far is a miner absolutely certain of his results?" a mining expert was asked recently. "Just as far as the end of his pick will reach," was the answer. Great as are the returns from successful mining, the sums sunk in failures are also great, and if the swindling operations of promoters be taken into account, it is matter of doubt on which side of the scale the balance lies. It might be otherwise if there were some infallible, or even reasonably trustworthy, method of ascertaining the presence of a large ore-deposit, or its approximate extent. Says Prof. Henry Louis in a lecture on "Some Unsolved Problems in Metal-mining," published in *Nature* (London, April 30):

"The possibility of determining by some means the whereabouts of the hidden treasures of the earth has long been an object of the miner's desire, the methods for accomplishing which range from the medieval adept with his divining-rod, belief in which is not wholly extinct to-day, down to a series of modern attempts to use electric currents for the same purpose. Up to the present these attempts have been unsuccessful, in spite of the ambitious claims of some of their advocates.

"In view of the fact that minerals differ so widely in their elec-



THE CYLINDERS CUT INTO CAPACITY LENGTHS.

tric and magnetic properties, it is quite possible to conceive that some method of detecting concealed mineral deposits by these means may be devised. Indeed, for one particular class of minerals such a method has long been in existence; in Scandinavia there are many deposits of magnetite, and many others of which

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magnetite forms a constituent, so that all such deposits distinctly affect a magnetic needle. The Swedish prospector has long used the so-called mining compass, which consists essentially of a small magnetic needle so suspended as to be able to move both horizontally and vertically. When this compass is brought over ground in which such deposits of magnetic mineral exist, the needle indicates their presence by its change of dip, so much so that it has been customary for years past in Sweden to buy and sell mineral properties by their 'compass-drag,' or their effect on the miners' compass.

"When, by any means, some indication is obtained of the approximate position of a mineral deposit, it has to be more precisely located by boring. Boring is of but little value for tracing mineral veins, owing to their going down so nearly vertically and to their great irregularity, but it is often used to locate irregular masses of ore; for example, bore-holes have recently been employed successfully in Cumberland for proving deposits of red hematite in the Carboniferous limestone, even where this is overlain by Triassic rocks. Obviously bore-holes are most valuable when stratified deposits have to be tested, and every one will remember the conspicuous success that attend their use in proving the permanence in depth of the auriferous banket beds of the Witwatersrand."

The deepest bore-hole in existence, we are told by Professor Louis, is at Paruschowitz, in Upper Silesia, and is 6,573 feet deep; it began with a diameter of 12.6 inches and finished at 2.7 inches. It is easy to imagine the difficulty of boring so small a hole to the depth of 1¼ miles. The engineers could not have reached this depth, so it is stated, without using Mannesmann weldless steel tubes for boring-rods, which shows the dependence of mining upon the allied arts. The writer goes on:

GATHERING VIOLETS NEAR GRASSE.

"Bore-holes such as these are now always made by means of the well-known diamond drill, which brings up a core of the rocks passed through, and thus affords positive information respecting them. Unforunately, the only kind of diamonds suitable for this purpose, the dark opaque stones, showing no distinct cleavage, known in the trade as 'carbons,' are very scarce and proportionately dear, so that diamond-drilling is now a very costly operation; I have, however, good grounds for saying that we are within measurable distance of seeing such 'carbons,' or at any rate 'boot,' produced artificially. For rocks of moderate hardness these diamonds have of late years been replaced to some extent by shot made of specially hard chilled iron, but these are of little use in the harder rocks. One of our greatest needs at the present moment is a metal that shall be strong, tough, and very considerably harder than quartz; the production of such a material would conduce more to the technical advancement of several branches of mining than almost any other discovery that could be named."

WHY FRUIT SHOULD BE CHEWED—Fruit must be properly chewed, because, if it is swallowed in chunks, the stomach can do nothing with it, says Dr. J. H. Kellogg in *Good Health* (Battle Creek, Mich., May). The gastric juice, he tells us, can not digest carbohydrates. We read:

"Fruit requires no digestion—merely crushing in the mouth suffices. The saliva has no action on fruit, and the gastric juice but little; for fruit is 70 to 90 per cent. water, with only about ½ of 1 per cent. proteid. There is at the same time no fat in fruit, with the exception of a very few peculiar fruits, like the olive, and that other class of fruit which we call nuts, both of which contain a large amount of fats. The ordinary acid fruits, however—the sweet saccharin fruits, the juicy fruits—contain no fat, no proteid, merely carbohydrate, which is already digested and ready for immediate assimilation. This explains why the tired boy is so happy when he climbs a peach or a cherry-tree. He eats heartily of the fruit, and if too rapidly finds he has the stomach ache when he gets home. His mother applies a fomentation, and he feels better directly. He repeats the operation next day, and likewise gets off with nothing worse than a stomach-ache. If, instead of fruit, he had taken an overdose of roast meat, he would not have gotten off so easily. He would have had a bilious attack, and would not have wanted any more roast meat for a week. Fruit makes a little gas in the stomach, a little fermentation, with sometimes a little colic, but it can not produce autointoxication. It can not make a boy so sick that he will not want any more for a week."

A FRAGRANT CITY

THE city of Grasse, in Provence, noted for its manufactories of perfumery, is described in *The Car* (London, May 6) by S. Herbert March. Speaking of one of the distilleries visited by his party, Mr. March writes:

"The distillery is not difficult to locate. At Grasse you have but to 'follow your nose,' an unerring pilot, unless the sense of smell is gone, and then you may as well leave Grasse alone. One would almost get tired of smelling delicious aroma, one would think. The present establishment of Bruno Court is the actual monastery of the faithful friars, hundreds of years since dead. The refectory, chapel, cloisters to-day are relegated to their special purpose—sorting-halls, laboratory, distilling-chambers, and macerating-rooms. When the late Queen Victoria honored M. Bruno Court with a visit, my pilot mentioned to me that her Majesty, on being introduced to the sorting-room, which was formerly the monks' chapel, hesitated to enter and tread on the millions of petals which that day, as to-day, lie knee deep; her reverence for things beautiful and potent in hidden virtue instinctively held that great lady back from trampling on even so much as one leaf.

"Dozens of nimble expert fingers divide the 'sheep from the goats.' Passing on over this, the most exquisite carpet it has been my good fortune to tread, we came into an apartment stocked with tons of beef and pork fat, used for extracting the essence of the flowers. White-capped women and dainty girls in another room stir caldrons of melted fat. With this warm grease emulsion flowers are mixt and left; then, after a time, the compound is subjected to powerful hydraulic pressure. This is termed the maceration process, and from this highly scented pomade perfume is then extracted. This is done in vessels specially constructed for the purpose. The cold process, *enfleurage*, is employed for specially volatile perfumes. On glass plates, three or four feet square, grease is plastered, and on this petals are sprinkled thickly. These are brought face to face, forming grease and flower sandwiches, doubtless not palatable. These 'sandwiches' are piled one on top of the other for hours, during which time the perfume is being extracted. For the most tender and delicate specimens, layers of lime are saturated with olive-oil, another trade, by the way, of Provence. The 'mild pressure,' or old hand-presses, which the brothers used, and which are in a state of surprizing preservation, are still employed."

Cassia is largely cultivated, and is used as a base of compound scents. Patchouli leaves, sandalwood, and other bases are treated by ordinary distillation. The foregoing processes yield raw products which are sold by wholesale all over the world. The retail trade is extensive, but secondary. During the rose season one hundred tons of rose-leaves, we are told, are handled monthly in Grasse, and equally large quantities of other flowers in season. The attar of rose is the most costly production, one gram requiring

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forty-eight pounds of rose-leaves. Neroli, an oil product of the orange-flower, comes next in dearness. The writer continues:

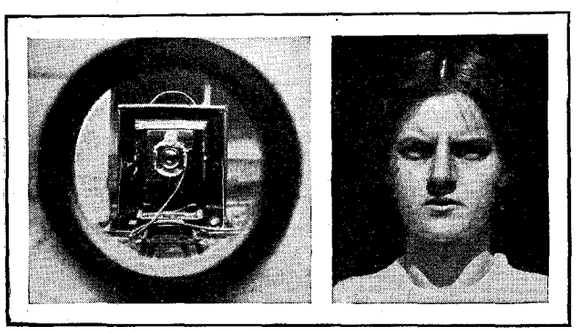
"Distilling goes on all the year round, the total turnover, in Grasse, for a single season being 5,840,000 kilograms [about 6,000 tons]. Of this 2,000,000 kilograms are orange-flower, 1,200,000 jasmine, and 1,500,000 roses; and 400,000 kilograms of violets are also gathered.

"The immensity of the flower harvest, which gives occupation to a whole army of men, women, and children, is surprizing. This begins in February with the violet. In March and April hyacinth and jasmine follow. May is the busiest month, when the orange-flower is picked. The pickers return at evening carrying bags crammed with the orange-flower, the streets along which they pass being filled with penetrating fragrance. The nights at this season of the year are not easily forgotten; one sleeps in air charged with the scent of this spotless bud."

A PINHOLE STEREOSCOPE

A METHOD by which the effect of a stereoscope may be produced by the use of one eye is described in *The Scientific American* (New York, May 2) by Prof. Gustave Michaud, of Costa Rica State College. Professor Michaud has already shown the possibility of obtaining strong monocular relief with a geometrical drawing when several artifices are used simultaneously to deceive the eye. He has now discovered that by employing positive distortion and exaggerated curvature of the focal surface, the sensation of relief may be obtained even in the case of ordinary pictures. Says the writer:

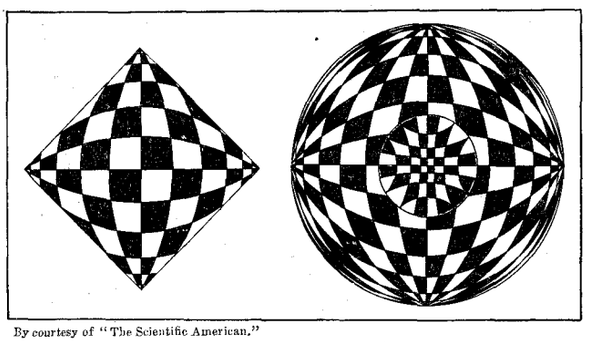
"Examined through a pinhole, at a distance of about one inch from the eye, a geometrical drawing like Fig. 1 stands out in clear and strong relief. The distortion which causes the illusion in this case has been produced by two different methods. One process, which might be called artificial distortion, gradually modifies the shape of the little black and white squares as they get farther and farther from the center of the figure. The second kind of distortion, which the writer calls 'diaphragm distortion,' for lack of a better name, is the result of the position of the pinhole before the eye and at some distance from it. Diaphragm distortion acts as artificial distortion does in the bending of straight lines and in decreasing the scale of reproduction from the center to the periphery, but this gradual change in the scale of reproduction is not confined to the geometrical figures—it affects the very grain of the paper.



By courtesy of "The Scientific American."

FIG. 3. FIG. 2.

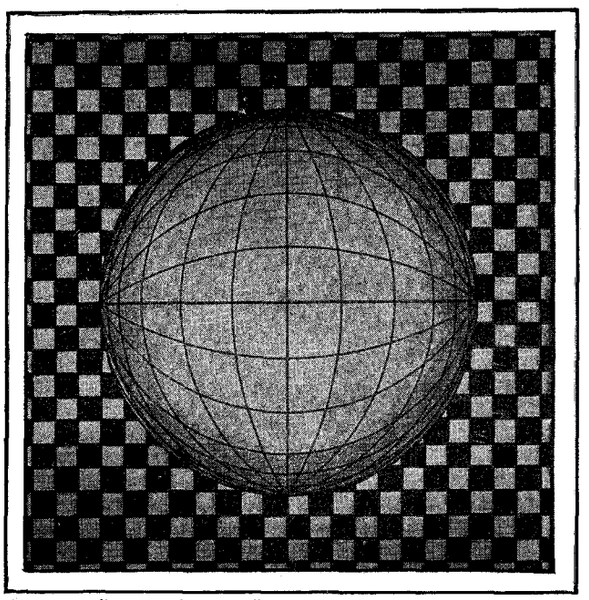
ILLUSTRATIONS OF ARTIFICIAL AND DIAPHRAGM DISTORTION.



By courtesy of "The Scientific American."

FIG. 1. FIG. 4.

ARTIFICIAL DISTORTION OF GEOMETRICAL FIGURES.



By courtesy of "The Scientific American."

FIG. 5.—GEOMETRICAL FIGURE WHICH SHOWS ARTIFICIAL DISTORTION WITHOUT A PINHOLE DIAPHRAGM.

Moreover, an extreme curvature of the focal surface is the result of the position of the object close to the eye, while the small diaphragm permits the perception of a distinct image notwithstanding this adverse circumstance. The central parts of the figure are comparatively near the principal focus of the eye; the rays they emit meet far behind the retina; the image is large, and gives therefore the impression of being produced by an object placed near the eye. The marginal parts of the drawing are relatively much farther from the eye; their image is not formed so far behind the retina; it is smaller than that of the central parts, and seems to be produced by some far-away object."

Both artificial and diaphragm distortion produce the relief illusion seen when the head in Fig. 2 is viewed through a pinhole at about one inch from the eye. Artificial distortion could not be produced in that case as in a geometrical drawing, but the photograph, we are told, was made with a short-focus lens with a diaphragm before it, and some positive distortion of the features was the result. The same process applied to objects not spherical was found deficient, but good results were obtained by photographing such objects in a spherical convex mirror. The camera shown in Fig. 3 was photographed in such a mirror. The illusion is especially strong when the protruding bed of the camera is examined, yet in neither of these cases can the relief be compared with that due to artificial distortion of geometrical figures. The writer goes on:

"An accurate idea of the deceiving power exerted on the eye by the latter kind of distortion can be had when Fig. 4 is examined through a pinhole at the distance of about one inch from the eye. While the peripheral ring literally bulges out of the paper, the central disk gives the illusion of a shallow depression. Diaphragm distortion is abruptly and completely counteracted by negative artificial distortion resulting from the peculiar alteration in the shape of the little black and white squares on the central disk.

"According to the principles which have just been stated, stereoscopic effects ought to be perceived without a diaphragm, as the pupil may take the place of the pinhole. The position and aperture of the pupil, however, are not such as to produce a strong relief illusion, and objects can not be brought very near the eye without being blurred; yet if artificial distortion is added, stereoscopic relief will be readily perceived. The accompanying drawing (Fig. 5) should be examined with an eye placed right above the center of the figure and about two or three inches away. The other eye should be closed. As soon as it is open, the relief illusion, altho strong, at once vanishes."

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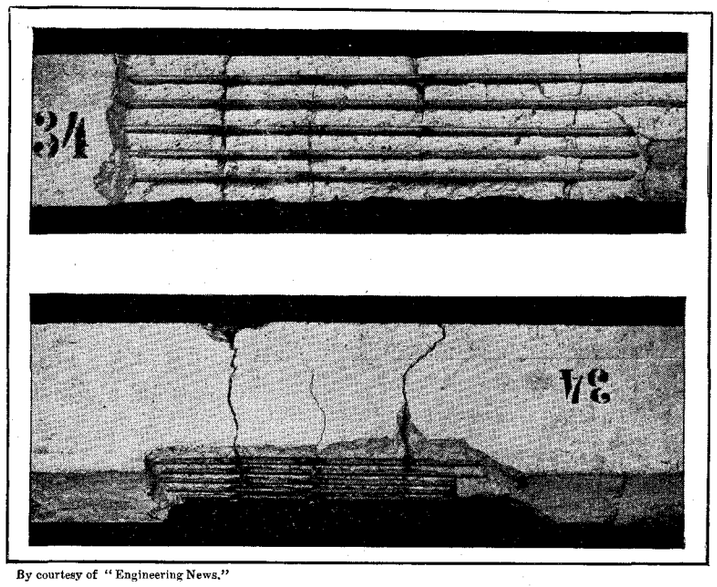
WILL STEEL IN CONCRETE RUST?

THIS question is very important. Modern reenforced-concrete construction consists entirely of steel rods or bars embedded in crusht rock and cement, and even the steel-frame construction of our sky-scrapers is now protected by surrounding it with cement. The metal is thus shielded from inspection as well as from the weather, and if cracks in the cement let in dampness and cause rusting, it is evident that our great modern structures are not permanent. This being the case, it is interesting to learn that recent experiments in Germany indicate the unlikelihood of corrosion due to the small cracks that ordinarily appear in concrete. Says a writer in *Engineering News* (New York, May 14):



By courtesy of "Engineering News."

TWO VIEWS OF BEAM, SHOWING APPEARANCE OF STEEL AFTER THREE DAYS' EXPOSURE IN RUSTING TEST; BOTTOM LAYER OF CONCRETE SPLIT OFF TO SHOW APPEARANCE OF STEEL.

"The much-mooted question whether the steel reenforcement in beams of reenforced concrete is in danger of rusting by the entrance of air and moisture through the inevitable tension cracks has recently been studied by Mr. E. Probst in tests made at the Prussian Royal Testing Institution at Gross-Lichterfelde West, Berlin, Germany. They give practically the first experimental showing that the ordinary tension cracks (occurring within the limits of permissible loading) do *not* permit the atmospheric corroding influences to affect the steel; they indicate that rusting by entrance of air and moisture is to be apprehended in cases where the stress in the steel has passed the elastic limit and in consequence has opened relatively wide cracks, but not in cases where the stresses are well below this. Tests of 32 beams by an 'accelerated' rusting test showed no rusting in 27 cases in all of which the load was such as to stress the steel to from 18,000 to 35,000 pounds per square inch. In five tests, where the load was higher and the steel was stressed to values of 35,000 to 44,000 pounds per square inch, rusting resulted. The two photographs reproduced herewith . . . show a case of maximum rusting, the concrete below the steel having been split off after the test in order to expose the steel.

"The test beams were 6.3 × 8.6 inches in cross-section, and long enough to give a span of 59 inches. Load was applied at two points equidistant from the center, 20 inches apart. . . . . .

"The beams were subjected to load tests at ages of three to six months. They formed part of a series of tests to determine point of first cracking, deflection, stress in concrete, stress in steel, and ultimate strength. Of 58 beams, only 26 were tested to rupture, while the other 32 were tested to a point below (or just at) the elastic limit of the steel, and these were later subjected to the rusting test.

"The rusting-test apparatus comprized a lever arrangement for applying a fixt load to the test-beam (at two points), a tight sheet-iron casing around the beam over the middle third of its length, and apparatus for leading a current of mixt carbon dioxid, oxygen, and water vapor through the casing. The water vapor was produced by a small boiler heated by a Bunsen flame, while the two gases were drawn from tanks of pure gas, discharging through reducing-valves and water-bottles to permit of close regulation and sight feed.

"The test-beams, as already noted, had previously been subjected to loads sufficient to bring into play the tensile strength of the steel and open the ordinary tension cracks in the concrete which occur beyond the lowest stage of loading. After being placed in the frame for the rusting tests, a constant load was applied which was in most cases nearly the same as the maximum load previously applied. The casing was then put on and the current of corroding gases started. The flow was kept up from 7 A.M. to 4 P.M., while during the night the casing was taken off the beam to permit free access of atmospheric air. In most cases the test was continued thus through three consecutive days. Afterward, the concrete below the steel was chipped off to lay bare the steel and show whether rusting had occurred."

POWER OF MIND OVER MATTER

THOSE who take the most radical view of the power of the human will to control the processes and reactions of the organism, even those that have been regarded as subject wholly to physical and chemical laws, will read with interest of a series of experiments by Dr. Otto von der Pfordten described in the *Naturwissenschaftliche Wochenschrift* in an article entitled "Electricity and the Problem of Attention." The author has shown, as he thinks, that the action of electricity on the human body may be modified or even neutralized by the state of the mind. Aspinals has already noted that electricians who when asleep have touched dangerous live wires have suffered no injury except a burn; and Jellinek found that an ordinarily deadly current did not harm rabbits when they were chloroformed. Says an editorial writer in *The Evening Post* (New York, May 22), commenting on the German article:

"Of greater interest still are the cases he cites where the action of the current is neutralized by a man's strained expectation or attention. Electricians, he says, often touch parts of the machinery to ascertain if there is a current in them; and while this conscious and deliberate act results in no harm, unintentional contact with a less powerful current proves fatal. In experimenting on himself, Jellinek found that an unexpected shock of 350 volts was terrible, whereas an expected shock of 500 volts made little impression. But this was a bagatelle compared with the exhibition of courage given by Herr von Dobrowolsky, who broke a wire containing 30,000 volts and picked up one end of it in the presence of several dismayed experts, without suffering the least harm. 'To do such a thing one must be absolutely fearless of death, or else one must have the force of an engineer who has learned to control the powerful electric fluid.' This force, the writer declares, is will-power, and he adds sententiously: 'There is something imposing in this idea that the will-power in such a case opposes itself to death as an equal force and comes out triumphant.'"

The writer is of opinion that Dr. Pfordten's case would have been stronger had he mentioned the kind of current employed in these various experiments. The difference between the direct and alternating current, or the rate of frequency of the latter, is often sufficient to account for ability to withstand high voltage. Be this as it may, the philosophical part of Pfordten's article is by no means novel. Not to mention modern instances, the last work of the philosopher Kant was entitled "On the Power of the Mind to Master Morbid Feelings by a Mere Effort of the Will." Says the writer in *The Post:*

"He dwells with particular satisfaction on the benefit he derived

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from deliberately training himself to breathe through the nose only, and on his success in overcoming a morbid melancholy which sometimes tempted him to commit suicide. This had its source in a difficulty in breathing due to his too flat chest; a defect which, being corporeal, he could not overcome; 'but its influence on my thoughts and actions I have mastered, by averting my attention from this feeling, as if it did not concern me at all.' And thus he recovered complete composure and cheerfulness by a mere effort of the will.

"Such a therapeutic application of will-power Kant regards as the converse of the state of mind which makes many lay readers of medical books fancy they have all the symptoms described therein. Dr. Hufeland was convinced that most nervous disorders are caused by mental indolence and passiveness, a weak yielding to bodily sensations and impressions; and he cites Pinel, who found that during the excitement of the French Revolution a number of persons who had for years been weak and sickly became healthy and strong, this being true especially among the indolent members of the aristocracy, whose nervous troubles disappeared entirely. The Japanese have a special method of training the will from early childhood, and it has been plausibly argued that it was this sturdy will-power more than anything else that enabled them to overcome the Russians."

COLORED MOVING PICTURES

PROCESSES for the automatic production of colored pictures continue to crop up. The latest is an application to moving-picture machines. Hitherto the reproduction of any color in a moving projection has been impossible except by the laborious method of hand-coloring the films, and as each picture is only about the size of a postage-stamp, to reproduce the image of a highly colored insect or bird by hand is impossible. The inventor of the new process, which was exhibited in London on May 1 last, is G. Albert Smith, who in an address quoted in *The Lancet* (London, May 9) gave the theory of his system in the following words:

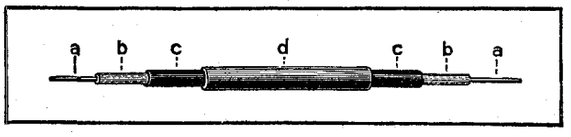
"When I show you a wax phonograph or gramaphone 'record' and observe that it is a band of music or the voice of a singer, you are aware that it is in reality an engraven record of the complex sound-waves set in motion by these performances, and you know that when the wax tablet or cylinder is placed in a suitable machine these sound-waves can be repeated and the original music reproduced. In the same way, when I show you a small roll of kinematograph films bearing, say, 5,000 little photographs, these photographs having *no trace of color* about them, you are to understand that they carry within themselves, in their long range of tones and half-tones, so to speak, a record of the color-waves received by the lens when the picture was taken, and when this film is run through a bioscope projector fitted with the proper attachment the recorded 'color-waves' are again set in motion and the scene is reproduced to our eyes in its proper colors."

This, taken by itself, would seem rather fanciful, but as further elucidated by *The Lancet* reviever it would appear to be an adaptation of the "three-color" process in which the fundamental color pictures are combined by being thrown successively on the screen with such rapidity as to blend in the observer's vision. We quote his explanation as follows:

"First of all, a film is used which is rendered as sensitive to red, yellow, or green rays as the ordinary photographic film is to blue rays. This is run through a kinematograph camera in the usual way, with the exception that between the film and the lens is a rotating disk, part of an annulus of which is composed of a green gelatin screen—*i.e.*, blue plus yellow—and another part of the same annulus of an orange-red screen—*i.e.*, red plus yellow. The film when developed shows no color at all, but only the ordinary gradations of black and white. When, however, this film is again run through the kinematograph lantern, with the revolving disk between it and the lens, the color-waves are again actuated, and the photographs on the film appear upon the screen in color. The demonstration referred to, tho Mr. Smith imprest upon his audience that the invention was yet in an experimental and inchoate stage, was of extreme interest. Thus, the photograph of a lady in a white dress with red sash and red roses in her hat came out in very pure coloring, while another photograph of a child drest mainly in green who held up at intervals a tartan plaid, the tartan containing a great deal of red and yellow, came out equally well. Allowance has to be made for the fact that as the films were taken by daylight and exhibited by the arc light the colors naturally showed some slight deviation from the appearance which they would have presented by daylight. So far as we can see, the invention has a promising future before it."

A NEW FIRE-DETECTOR

AN automatic fire-detector in the form of a continuous wire has been placed on the market by a firm of New York manufacturers. The ordinary thermostat does not always fulfil expectations; for when the instruments are placed twelve feet apart, in accordance with the underwriters' rules, the heated air may pass



MONTAUK FIRE-DETECTING WIRE.

between them and not come into contact with them. Many thermostats, too, have faults of mechanism and construction. Some depend on a spring, which may get out of adjustment; others are insufficiently protected against dust, insects, moisture, or corrosion. Those that depend on a pin-point contact may fail through the interposition of dirt. Some are adversely affected by the heating and cooling of the atmosphere; others may be disturbed by shocks. The Montauk fire-detecting wire, as the new device is called, is said to possess none of these defects. Says *The Engineering Digest* (New York, May):

"The core wire (*aa*), the first conductor, is encased in the fusible metal (*bb*), which, in turn, is covered with the insulating material (*cc*), the whole contained in a copper tube (*d*), which constitutes the second conductor, and is the size of an ordinary telegraph wire. Any and every part of the wire's surface is a thoroughly reliable thermostat, whether the wire be inches or miles in length; it can, moreover, be installed as an annunciating wire, and thus made to perform a dual service, saving in this way no little expense When used for bell wire a practical local fire-alarm service is also obtained; a comprehensive one if it be extended to all danger-points, and effective on land or sea.

"The wires at present made . . . will be set off at 160, 200, and 370° F., all thermometrical points considerably above normal heat, and yet well below the point of ignition. When the temperature rises to the degree at which the wire is designed to operate, a circuit is instantly established, the heat softens and expands the fusible metal, which, forced through the meshes of the insulation and against the inner surface of the copper tube, forms contact between the latter and the core wire, and soldering, seals the contact permanently, thus causing all connected bells to ring and to continue ringing as long as the battery lasts, or until switched off.

"The Montauk is said to be the only continuous thermostat, the only one that can be installed in water, and the only one that will withstand illegitimate abuse. That it can withstand extraordinary abuse is certainly true, for hammering it violently enough to embed it in hard wood will not put it out of order. It can be placed on ceilings, as demanded by the underwriters, and also in many places where the ordinary thermostat can not; for example, as a girdle around wainscoting in coal-bunkers, near ash-bins, in elevator shafts, and, in fact, in every place where the fire hazard would suggest its installation. As an evidence of the various uses to which the Montauk fire-detecting wire can be put, it may be said that a low-degree wire is used by the telephone companies, in connection with their switchboard wires, to indicate rising temperature."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

RELIGION AT THE NATIONAL SOCIALIST CONVENTION

THE question of the attitude of the Socialist party toward the subject of religion brought out one of the warmest discussions of the session of their national convention held recently in Chicago. The "storm," as it is designated by the Chicago *Daily Socialist* (May 16), was precipitated by Arthur Morrow Lewis, of Illinois, in speaking on the plank "which declared that religion is a private matter, but that the Socialist party is opposed to all clerical political activity." This utterance, after discussion, was found unpalatable, and a substitute, proposed by Morris Hillquit, of New York, was adopted, which ran as follows:

"The Socialist movement is primarily an economic and political movement. It is not concerned with religious beliefs."

The address of Mr. Lewis, as reported in *The Daily Socialist*, was as follows:

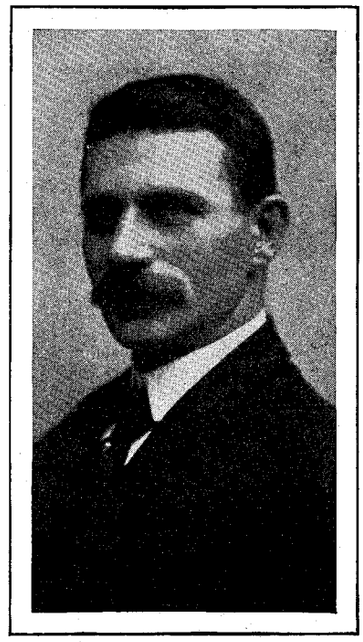
"I am among those who sincerely hoped the question of religion would not be raised at this convention. I am willing to concede that we should let sleeping dogs lie.

"I know that the Socialist position in philosophy on the question of religion does not make a good campaign subject. It is not useful propaganda in a political campaign, and therefore I am willing we should be silent about it. But if we must speak, I propose that we go before this country with the truth and not with a lie.

"I believe in Socialist scholarship, and I voted to have scholars on this platform committee, men who understand the Socialist philosophy, and we have at least half a dozen men on the platform committee who know that religion is a sociological question, an anthropological question, a question of chronology, of economics, of theosophy. There are few forms of modern thought that do not directly affect the question of religion, and when you say that it is merely a question of the private conscience, you fly in the face of the science and learning of your day.

"I do not propose to state in this platform the truth about religion from the point of view of the Socialist philosophy, as it is stated in almost every book of standard Socialist literature. But if we do not do that, let us at least have the good grace to be silent about it and not make hypocrites of ourselves.

"Kautsky says: 'So long as Christianity ruled the minds of men the idea of revolution was rejected as a sinful revolt against divinely constituted authority.' But we must not go before the people of this country in this campaign telling them that so long as Christianity rules their minds they will reject the idea of the Socialist revolution."



MORRIS HILLQUIT,

Who declared at the Socialist National Convention in Chicago that Socialism was not concerned with religious beliefs.

This speaker was followed by a woman delegate, Mila Tupper Maynard, of Colorado, who said:

"Are we really anxious for working-class solidarity and revolutionary victory, or to air our special theories of religion or antireligion? Can we seriously say that a movement which must be world-wide must accept some particular form of materialistic, monistic, negative position, or any kind of a positive position, for that matter? Those of us who are Socialists and read with reverence and respect the words of a Ferri and Kautsky do not quarrel with them because they do not understand religion as we do.

"The German and foreign Socialists altogether, so far as I know, who express themselves on religion, have a perfectly ignorant and utterly childish notion of modern theological thought. The Socialist philosophy is the best bulwark that was ever made for a genuine cosmic theism, and when superficial atheism is made to appear identical with Socialism, those who are trying to identify it are putting an impediment in the way of our progress."

At this point Mr. Hillquit offered his amendment, and in supporting it he said:

"The fact that Comrade Maynard and myself take absolutely opposite views on religion, she believing in a cosmic theism, I being an agnostic and always having been one, and both of us being nevertheless good and useful members of the Socialist party, proves to you that religion is not connected with Socialism, either for or against it.

"When Comrade Lewis and 99 per cent. of us take the position of the agnostic, that does not make Socialism agnostic. Socialism is neither agnostic nor is Socialism Christian nor is Socialism Jewish. Socialism has nothing to do with that side of our existence at all. The trouble is, we have not always the courage of our convictions.

"We should not go out in our propaganda among the people who are still groping in obscurity and tell them that they first must become materialists before they can become members of the Socialist party. After we have disposed of the things that affect their material welfare it will be time to approach them with the full consequences of the Socialist philosophy. Therefore I would retain this plank in our platform."

Several other speakers, such as a Catholic named Devine, of Ohio, and Robert Hunter, of New York, contributed to the discussion. Mr. Devine is reported as saying:

"I find myself in a different position from the other speakers. I am one of the few here who are actively engaged in the factories. And I want to say here that we must be careful on this question. I stand here as one actively engaged in the factory, trying to bring the workers into the Socialist movement. I find they are men of all religions.

"I am accused by a certain class of people in the factory—I am asked how can I be a Catholic and a Socialist. What I am doesn't matter. They don't know and you don't know, and it is nothing to either of us what the other is. Now, I have to be in a position where I must do the best I can to harmonize those things.

"I recognize that the Church has taken an attitude against the Socialist party. I know of a comrade in the factory who was refused absolution because he was a Socialist. I find myself in a position where I have to take a stand to keep that comrade in the Socialist movement, not for his vote, but for his strength. Therefore I am in favor of striking out entirely any reference to any religious position that the Socialist party take."

Mr. Hunter is reported to this effect:

"The reason I wish to have this plank in the platform is because I wish this question settled so that everybody in the party can have absolute freedom to say what they please upon the question of individual conscience, so that it can be said with authority that this political party advocates no religious view whatever. You know why the plank was put in the German party platform. For years and years the reactionaries of Germany went about trying to divide and keep divided the working class. How? By saying that it is a party of atheists and agnostics. They are trying that in every part of Europe.

"This religious question is going to become more and more heated. There is a church in this country which is going more and more to attack Socialism along this line, and I do not want to have to discuss it. If some one rises and presents the views of Bebel or Lewis or somebody else and then they say, 'You do not express the views of your party, because these are leaders in your party,' when I pull out the program of the party and show the statement, the declaration of the principle, we can answer these men.

"We need every man in the cause of the proletariat, no matter what his religious view is. Let him talk as he likes as an individual, but don't let him go about and say that this political party is

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a party of atheists, and, on the other hand, don't let him go about and say that this is a party of Christians."

MIXING POLITICS AND RELIGION

A CATHOLIC organ takes one of its contemporaries in the faith to task for what it calls "a mischievous opinion." *The Catholic Columbian* printed an editorial recently which said in effect that Catholics, being one-fifth numerically of the population of the United States, should have one-fifth of the political offices; and it called upon Catholics to wake up and assert their "rights" in this regard. "Such an opinion as this is not helpful to the Catholic cause," says *The Sacred Heart Review* (Boston), and it goes on to quote a letter written by Gen. Michael Ryan, of Cincinnati, to *The Catholic Columbian* in which, it declares, is expressed a view "of much more soundness and weight." The General writes:

"It is perhaps correct, as you say, that Catholics number one-fifth of our population; and I have often wondered why men with Catholic names are not more influential and prominent in the affairs of this country. It is not certainly through lack of moral worth or fitness that people of our faith seldom attain a high place in the councils of the nation. Unfortunately there are too many professional Catholics among us who are politicians and who thrust themselves forward as leaders and assume to speak without authority for the great mass of Catholics, demanding recognition for our people, which means office for themselves.

"These self-constituted leaders are conspicuous on public occasions, gala and festival days, but are seldom seen to approach the holy altar. They are the ones who loudly clamor for recognition in politics, and yet their own lives, public and private, are anything but what they ought to be. Such persons discredit us and are a means of preventing all deserving citizens who are Catholics from receiving the recognition which should come to them through moral worth and upright citizenship.

"To be influential in public affairs Catholics should be found always standing for what is right. In political matters they should not link themselves in large numbers with the fortunes of any party, but look on the best interests of the city, State, or nation as paramount to the success of political parties, ever on the side of righteousness, upholding what is clean, decent, upright, and moral in social, business, and political life. Adherence to such principles and always following the voice of conscience in their acts, public and private, will gain Catholics recognition, not only in politics, but in every other sphere of life in this country.

"If we are good Catholics, if we prove ourselves worthy children of our grand old Mother Church, if we follow her teachings and obey her precepts, we will have a citizenship so respectable in every way, and so great a factor will it become in opposing what is bad and upholding what is best in political and civil life, that no political party can afford to ignore worthy Catholics in the make-up of a ticket."

The Sacred Heart Review adds an enforcement of this view on its own responsibility. Thus:

"As a matter of fact we do not believe that the Catholic Church would suffer severely in prestige if a considerable number of those who call themselves Catholics, now in place in various State, city, and national offices, were relegated to private life. It is a fallacy to suppose, and it is wrong to lead others to suppose, that the progress of the Catholic Church in this country depends on the number of aldermen or mayors or Representatives or Senators, State or national, that bear a Catholic name. The main question is—are those whom we elect to office fit men for the places? And if a Catholic is selected, the first question we should ask before we make a happy hullabalo about him is this: Is his Catholicity real or is it a sham? Is he a man who will bring Catholic principles into his official life, principles of honor and honesty and faithfulness? We know very well there are many Catholic politicians who would not stand such a test question. It is true, a great many Protestants would fail on a somewhat similar examination also. But if we are only 'just as good as the other fellows' and not immeasurably better, what does our Catholicity amount to?"

RELIGIOUS SIDE OF INDIA'S UNREST

THE news from India of the seizure of a large mass of material for bomb-making, and the discovery of a considerable league of conspirators with nihilistic aims and methods, give ground for serious thought among all who are interested in Indian affairs. The implications of these facts are dwelt upon in *The Methodist Recorder* (London) by Mr. James Lewis. He points out the wide-spread indifference with which these anarchistic signs are regarded by onlookers, who dismiss them as the pranks of schoolboys and "forget that two or three years and these youths become young men with capacities for immense harm." One of the principal bomb-makers was the son of an Indian professor of engineering. An Indian Christian at a British university is cited as having been told by one of his fellow-students, an Indian and a heathen, that "when they, the heathen, got the upper hand in the great overturn that was bound to come sooner or later, they would wipe out the native Christians." Mr. Lewis continues:

"This antipathy, I suppose, was due to the felt bond of union that lay between the British and the Indian Christian, through similarity of faith. Very striking was it to note how that cultured Indian Christian looked upon that as a serious possibility, and, with the patient fatalism of his race, dwelt on the probable renaissance of the Christian Church in India through a baptism of fire. All history had shown that the Church's graces had been perfected and the faith advanced through the testimony of blood, and it was not unlikely that the same might take place again in India, he said.

"Meeting many Indians during the last three or four years, men belonging to the classes who are most profoundly disaffected in India at the present time, the university-student type, I have not met one who was not anti British and whose mental attitude toward us as rulers was not antipathetic. No genuine attempt seems to have been made by them to estimate the value or the good results of British rule, or to imagine the unspeakable chaos and disaster which the withdrawal of that rule would precipitate. Their minds were merely critical of the practical government existent, or filled with theories that for their accomplishment would plunge India into a deluge of blood, and even then not gain their end."

The writer traces the causes of this unrest to the character of the education that has been given the upper classes of Hindus, but principally to "the profound unsettlement of belief that the last century has witnessed in India." He writes:

"It is difficult to destroy a man's belief in his divinities and religious ceremonies without at the same time seeming to destroy the basis upon which all the moral principles of his life are built up. Universal skepticism tends to produce libertinism. The bonds of morality are loosened, and the deluge comes. It is not querulous to say that the attitude of large numbers of Englishmen in India connected with the Government has not helped religious belief. Agnosticism and indifference have too often been their hall-mark. While we were bound as a government to deal absolutely even-handedly with men of all religious beliefs and men of none, there could be no adequate reason for giving the impression that religion and the Christian religion were not matters of the supremest importance to us as a people, and it is to be feared we have often done that. Needless to say the indifference to, and, at times, the studied and flippant flouting of all religious considerations by too many in Anglo-Indian society bear their own bitter fruit in ways not apprehended. The very same men and women who live without the fear of God before their eyes behave to men in ways that ultimately render all government impossible. However intelligent, highly bred, and noble the men at the head may be, the insulting words and deeds of those who administer in lower ranks and places may wholly undo all their efforts. We say no more. All blood is red and can boil."

At no time in the history of British connection with India, this writer asserts, have there been needed men and women, so sober-minded, religious, and considerate to the Indian peoples, as are needed now. He goes on:

"Firm and strong they must be, for their tasks are great, but courteous and sympathetic they must equally be, for the peoples

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they govern are highly sensitive and were, as to the principal of them, civilized when we were comparatively savages.

"The Church of God has a very distinct stake in the present state of India. The leaven of Christianity has tended directly to conduce to it. Western principles of liberty are basally Christian. Those principles have been espoused by the clerkly classes of India and ruthlessly applied to questions of government. That ruthlessness has been accentuated by the spectacle of Japan's comparatively pacific internal revolution, and her reemergence on the map of the world as a new world-power of the first importance. The Church has thus helped to destroy the old ideals of India among these classes; it is in duty bound to pursue its task until the truth, full-orbed as it is in Jesus, dawns upon their whole intellectual and moral being. The form of truth multitudes of them have, the significance of some of it they are beginning to realize and to apply. But the whole of it they are far from apprehending. For some reason the educated classes of India hold back from the frank acceptance of the Gospel. In high school and college multitudes of them have had the opportunity of quietly and patiently, during the years of their boyhood and youth, examining the Gospels. Numbers of them to-day prize their 'Imitatio' and their New Testament above any other religious books. But the complete confession of Christ they refrain from. The merest remnant alone accept baptism. The political implicates, however, of Christian principles they swiftly seize and almost alone regard. At such a juncture as this we are surely called to prayer for the removal of that which hinders, and the revelation of the glory of the Lord in the turning of multitudes to him. The Church at home and in India needs to consecrate itself to prayer and holiness. Not by might, nor by power, nor by the ratiocinative intellect merely, but by the Holy Spirit operating through saintly men and women, vases of God's selection, will the victory be won. Great has been the strain and high the discipline of the Church in the past in its efforts to win India, but as we approach the central citadel the danger grows more fearful, the strain needs to be more tense, the discipline even higher. Prophets in vision, priests in intercession, kings and queens in self-subjection must the saintly men and women be who are to win Hindu India, leave alone Mohammedan."

THE DUNKER BICENTENNIAL

ONE of the most interesting assemblies of the year will be the annual conference of the Dunker sect in early June at Des Moines, when the two hundredth anniversary of the denomination will be celebrated, for among no religious sect do the inroads of "the world" make slower progress. The topics for discussion at their gatherings are largely the modifications of old-established habits of life and conduct that appeal with stronger force to the younger generation. "In spite of the precautions of the leaders," says a writer in the New York *Sun* (May 24), "the young people from time to time seek to introduce innovations, and these receive careful consideration at the conference. The use of lightning-rods, telephones, and automobiles and the insuring of lives and property were debated frequently and at great length, but all were eventually approved." Some of the questions pending are the propriety of organ music at worship and the payment of salaries to ministers. A few churches in large towns are said to have adopted these "daring innovations," tho they have not yet been officially sanctioned. Some facts concerning this sect are given in the article already quoted from. Thus:

"During the sessions, continuing from June 3 to June 11, the foremost elders of these 'plain people' will tell anew the story of how eight earnest students of the Bible, under the leadership of Alexander Mack, were accustomed to meet together in Schwarzenau, Germany, for worship in 1708; how they differed from the established religions relative to the mode of baptism, and in spite of his hardships and persecutions persisted in teaching the necessity of baptism by immersion in a running stream; how they were called 'Dunkers'—a German word meaning 'dippers'—because of their way of baptism; how Mack was made their Bishop, and how nearly all of them emigrated to Pennsylvania early in the nineteenth century.

"Of the members of the Church in America at the present time more than half still dwell in Pennsylvania, mostly in the fertile agricultural districts of the interior. In Germantown, now a fashionable suburb of Philadelphia, where their first church still stands and where Bishop Mack is buried, there is only a small congregation. From time to time colonies have been transplanted to the Western States.

"Being an agricultural people and living in isolated communities, they have maintained many of the peculiar customs of two centuries ago. They insist upon the utmost plainness in dress; jewelry, ribbons, neckties, and all manner of adornment being considered an abomination. Like the Quakers, they refuse to sanction warfare, oaths, lawsuits, or a paid clergy. The ministers are chosen from the congregations and continue their previous employment after ordination. The Dunker men never wear a mustache. Full beards are common, but the upper lip is always clean-shaven. This is necessary because of the custom of exchanging the 'kiss of charity' at religious services.

"Their meeting-houses are almost as devoid of ornament as their barns. Indeed, there are branches of the Church that believe barns good enough to serve the purpose of churches, and their religious services are held on the spacious threshing-floor. Ordinarily, however, a plain brick meeting-house is built, near a river or creek to facilitate baptisms.

"The great event of the year in the Dunker congregation is the love-feast. This service begins with foot-washing, the members laving one another's feet, each sex for itself, according to what they believe to be the custom authorized by Scripture. A meal follows, lamb or mutton stew usually being the principal dish. The religious kiss is then exchanged, the elder who presides kissing one of the older men and he in turn his neighbor, until the kiss has made the round of the men. The last member returns to the elder and kisses him. In the same way the women also kiss, but the elder in starting the ceremony merely shakes hands with one of the older sisters. The men and the women sit separately at all services. After the feast an exhortation is delivered, and then communion is administered."

The attitude of the brethren toward the civil law of the land sometimes produces complications, it is said. We read:

"In the matter of lawsuits they felt at first that they could not even defend themselves in court, and thus they frequently became victims of injustice. Now, however, they have come to understand that they do no wrong if, when attacked, they endeavor to prove the righteousness of their cause. They will not begin a suit, but if one of their number is made defendant in legal proceedings he appears in court with his witnesses. Should the decision go against him he never appeals to a higher court, for he believes that would be engendering litigation.

"Some years ago a member of the Church of the Brethren in the Perkiomen Valley was expelled for some misconduct. He went before a rural justice of the peace and brought suit against the elder of the congregation for 'damages to his spiritual life, and the justice awarded him $100. Had the matter been appealed to court the proceedings would undoubtedly have been set aside because of irregularity, but the elder declined to take such a step. As he was unable to pay the sum awarded, a constable levied upon his property and sold enough of it to cover the amount of the judgment. Friends bought the goods and returned them to the elder.

"Tho they refuse to resort to the law, the Dunkers do not try to evade its requirements. One of the very few instances when a Dunker figured in a criminal case occurred in Montgomery County. A minister of the sect shot a rabbit on his farm, and subsequently learned that the rabbit season had closed a few days before. So he went to the nearest justice of the peace, made information against himself for violating the game laws and paid the fine.

"The peculiar plain garb of the Dunkers has occasionally come in conflict with the law. Pennsylvania has a statute forbidding public-school teachers to wear any 'religious garb.' This was passed to prevent the employment of sisters of Roman-Catholic orders as teachers in public schools. The law, however, affected Dunker school-teachers in Lancaster, York, Cumberland, and other counties, where this sect forms a large part of the population, for the little white caps which the women wear were construed to be a 'religious garb.' The members of the Earl township school board in Lancaster County are now under indictment for violating this law by permitting a young woman who wore the Dunker dress to serve as a teacher."

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LETTERS AND ART

AN EVENING UNIVERSITY FOR ADULTS

THE system of adult education which has been in operation in New York since 1889 has grown to extraordinary proportions. The courses of evening lectures, unique in this country as a part of the public-school system, are, in their inception and development, credited to the genius and energy of their supervisor, Dr. Henry M. Leipziger. They were started, so he tells a reporter for the New York *Sun* (May 24), "to provide an opportunity for the working man or woman who had been thrust out into the world too young to obtain schooling, and to them, primarily, their message must always be." But the enlargement of their scope has changed them from a kindergarten to a complete university. In January, 1889, lectures were first given in six schoolhouses; now there are 170 lecture centers, situated not only in Manhattan, but also in the four other boroughs. In the first season $15,000 was appropriated for a course of 186 lectures, and the total attendance was 222,149. Last season, which began October 1 and ended April 30, was supported by an appropriation of $150,000. Over 5,500 lectures were given to audiences that aggregated over a million, an increase of 66,000 over the previous year. Dr. Leipziger gives some further facts in the following:

"The titles of the first lectures were these: 'Chemistry of What We Eat and Drink,' 'Illuminating Gas,' 'American Poets,' 'How to Study Science at Home,' 'Constitutional Law,' and 'The Human Machine-shop.' No stereopticon illustrations, no accompanying photographs, added interest to these, and the people, most of them hard-working men and women, had to climb oftentimes three or four flights of stairs to the bare, cheerless lecture-halls.

"During this last season complete courses have been given in natural science, sociology, literature, music, and art. There have been special courses in first aid to the injured, in geography, in civics, and other branches too numerous to catalog in a brief article.

"For convenience the lectures are presented in three large groups, and a fourth special group including lectures in foreign languages. In the first group are included literary and social subjects; in the second, lectures on general science and the practical application of scientific knowledge to every-day life and industry; in the third, lectures on geographical subjects, which are largely descriptive.

"The special group includes lectures in Italian, Yiddish, and German. Examinations and certificates of credit are given to those proficient in some of the special courses, which will often include as many as twenty-eight lectures.

"The course on first aid has for years been very popular. It includes five lectures, which have been given in thirty-eight centers by ten physician-lecturers to audiences aggregating 24,818 persons, and 929 certificates have been awarded in one year.

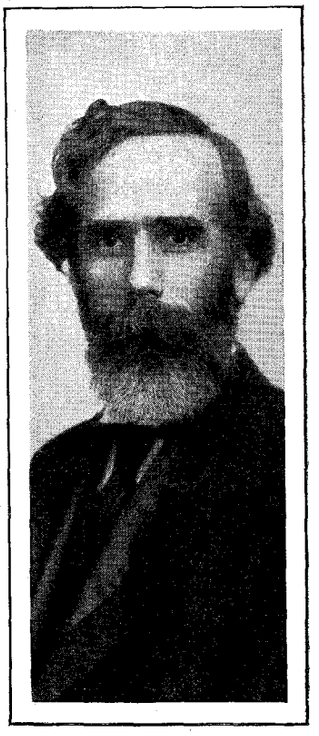
"The course in civics has proved so popular that I have determined to make it one of the most important features of next year's work, in fact, our most radical development will be along that line. Twenty-two lectures were delivered this last season, many of them by men prominent in public life.

"Altogether we had a staff of five hundred and forty lecturers, sixty of whom are professors representing colleges and educational institutions from Maine to California. I keep in touch with all the clever men and women of the country who have not only acquired technical knowledge in special branches, but have as well the power of imparting it with effect. Having such a variety of audiences, we need as well variety of mind and method on the platform.

"The two classes of topics that are of the most interest to the mass of the people are the social subjects and physical and natural science, and the number of lecturers who have the power to treat these questions wisely and dispassionately is exceedingly limited. Many are called, but few are chosen.

"The attention shown by the audiences, the post-lecture questions, and the many letters received prove that a body of thoughtful, earnest students is being created by this system, which really forms a university, even if it has no concrete expression in walls. A university is not a series of buildings, but a collection of teachers and of scholars, and our hope is to make this great scheme of education a veritable peripatetic university. In one particular center for the last seven years lectures on science have been given, once weekly, so a complete college course in science has been covered. Letters reveal the fact that many have been attendants at these lectures for more than twelve years."

The success of these public lectures has had the auxiliary effect of revolutionizing ideas about the economic uses of public-school plants. When such plants are established at great cost, is the administration wise that uses them but five hours for five days? Dr. Leipziger thinks his enterprises have proved the negative, and continues:



DR. HENRY M. LEIPZIGER,

The director of New York's adult lecture system. Under his supervision over five thousand evening lectures were given last year in the public school houses of Greater New York.

"The schoolhouse is now used for parents' meetings, for recreation centers, for vacation schools, and more and more requests are coming in regard to using it for laudable purposes that shall improve the social and physical character of the neighborhoods. The people are coming to their own and coming to use the schoolhouse for the people's house where the campaign of education shall be constantly waged, which shall be open all day and every day.

"Since the establishment of the public lectures there has been a vast improvement in the character of the buildings, and especially of the auditoriums. There are forty of these available at present. In place of the low-ceilinged small rooms on the tops of buildings, these auditoriums are large, well ventilated, and within easy access from the street, provided with seats suitable for adults. In addition to the school-buildings, the halls in various institutions are offered free of rent to the Board of Education each year. These places include the Hebrew Technical Institute, Cooper Union, Judson Memorial Hall, the halls of the Y. M. C. A., rooms in the public libraries and in church-buildings.

"Not only do the libraries cooperate in this free-lecture movement, but the relationship between the work of the two educational factors is very evident from reports of the librarians. When the free-lecture movement was started there was the usual question—do the people want this adult education? Just as we were asked if we wanted more libraries in the past. With the establishment of both has come the desire and the interest. Create the need and then answer it. Never wait for the need to become manifest or you will wait forever and accomplish nothing.

"Reports from the libraries are interesting. They show that whatever the subject of the lecture, books on that same subject are called for before or after. One of the libraries notes the case of a young workman who asked for a conveniently sized volume of the lives of De Quincey and Coleridge, so that he could carry them in his pocket on his way to work. He was following the course in literature. Last year seventy-eight libraries cooperated in various ways with the public lectures.

"Summing up the result of the free lectures, it may be said:

"First—That adult education is established as a permanent part of our educational scheme.

"Second—That reading and study have been encouraged, a

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deeper interest in school life developed, and a refining influence spread.

"Third—That cooperation has been brought about between the lecture, the library, and the museum.

"Fourth—That the best teachers in our universities have come in contact with the people.

"Fifth—That the school is becoming the social center of the community.

"Sixth—That the school of the future must be constructed with a view to its use for various educative influences, so that it may become not alone a nursery for children, but a place of intelligent resort for men and women."

A GERMAN CHAMPION OF AMERICAN SPEECH

A BONE of contention was recently thrown before an English audience by a high German authority. Prof. Alois Brandl, cited as "the most distinguished authority on English literature and language in Germany," declared that the English of Americans was not only improving, but was already as good as that of our English cousins. Can it be that Professor Brandl already discerns results of the labors of the Society for the Improvement of Spoken English, organized among us last year? Or were we unnecessarily taken to task by our foreign visitors, with the results that we immediately began setting our house in order? Professor Brandl has just been visiting London, where he was made an honorary member of the Royal Society of Literature. In a London dispatch to the New York *Times* we read this account of his deliverances on "the question of our speech":

"Mr. Brandl has been comparing English as it is spoken by Englishmen and English as it is spoken by Americans, and has come to the conclusion that the former is not a whit purer than the latter. He is very severe on the cockney accent, and declares that the English of the ordinary educated American is quite on an equality with that of the ordinary educated Englishman, basing this opinion on a systematic observation during twenty years of continual contact with American students at German universities, and on further observations made when he visited America as the representative of academic Germany at the recent Benjamin Franklin centenary celebration.

"The professor states that when in America he not only studied the English spoken by American students at the various universities and colleges, but also listened to speeches delivered by thirty-five Americans coming from all parts of the United States. Of these thirty-five orators, he says, the American whose English was most un-English was Andrew Carnegie—and he is a Scotsman.

"Dr. Brandl believes that the American twang is rapidly dying out and that it will, in time, become a thing of the past owing to the advance of education. The average American, he says, is being educated into a consciousness of his accent and is beginning to criticize and eradicate it.

"The Prussian Ministry of Education recently consulted Dr. Brandl regarding the advisability of arranging an exchange of teachers between Germany and the United States, the plan being for German teachers to go to America to teach German while American teachers would come to Germany to teach English. Some advisers of the Ministry of Education feared to recommend the importation of American teachers on the ground that they might teach English with a bad accent; but Dr. Brandl sent in an official report declaring that the English taught by the average American tutor would be quite as good as the English taught by the average English teacher. In consequence his recommendation for an exchange of teachers between Germany and America will be carried out without further delay."

Strangely enough, an Englishman, Prof. W. W. Skeat, of the chair of Anglo-Saxon at Cambridge, agrees with the German savant. A dispatch two days later to the same paper represents him as saying:

"It is perfectly true that many Americans speak English with an excellent pronunciation, but it is to be remembered that in America training in English is carried on with much greater strictness and to a far greater extent than in England.

"For example, it generally is considered in our great public schools that Latin and Greek are of primary importance, and no particular attention is paid to instruction in English nor to elocution. In America, on the contrary, as I lately was assured by the president of one of the principal American universities, the teaching of English takes absolutely the first place; every other study is held to be of subsidiary importance.

"Moreover, the study of phonetics is taken very seriously both in Germany and America, and students are expected to understand the pronunciation of Chaucer and King Alfred. In England the study of phonetics is almost unknown except to a few students, who receive small encouragement. The consequence is that the ordinary Englishman is entirely ignorant of the history of his own language, and has no idea why words are spelled as they are."

Professor Skeat said he saw no objection to the employment of Americans to teach English in Germany, because, as he put it, "Americans give attention to the subject and understand what they are talking about." James Gow, head master of the Westminster School, London, takes a different view. "He bases his qualification to judge in the matter," says a London dispatch to the New York *Sun*, "on his acquaintance with several American teachers who have visited the Westminster School." Further:

"He objects to Professor Brandl comparing educated American adults with English children in the elementary schools, and cites Americans residing in England as admitting that the English grammar and pronunciation are more accurate and more graceful than the American.

"He also contends that American education is far behind the standard of this country."

UNSUSPECTED QUALITIES OF INDIAN MUSIC

SOME interesting and curious resemblances have been discovered between the aboriginal music of the American Indian and the evolved product of our most advanced composers. Miss Alice Fletcher, working in connection with the national Bureau of Ethnology, has by her researches controverted the idea that the music of the American Indians is, "as is generally supposed, made up of meaningless chants, devoid of sweetness, power, and expression." On the contrary, the Indian is found to be a natural musician. From phonographic records of his songs taken under Miss Fletcher's supervision, it has been found that he instinctively makes use of "the major chords of the over third and under third." This, she asserts, "is one of the most notable characteristics of our modern romantic composers." In *Musical America* (New York, May 16) she says of this characteristic:

"We find more or less of it in Beethoven and Schubert, still more in Schumann and Chopin, most of all in Wagner and Liszt. This fact shows, I believe, that the great romantic writers, in going outside of the accepted harmonic limits, made a genuine discovery of natural harmonic relations. This has long been the belief of a number of musicians, but these Indian songs afford strong confirmation of the justness of the theory, for whatever else they are there can be no question that they are absolutely natural.

"What may be called the opening of the Wa-wan or Pipe of Peace choral reminds one strongly of numerous passages in Wagner. Yet it is perhaps more daring than any of that master's compositions, for it is a twelve-measure song, beginning in B flat and ending in C.

"Surely this composition is worthy of the attention of every student of harmony as well as of the scientist. It seems a bold statement to make, but it is one amply justified, that all melodic and harmonic resources to be found in our music, especially the most modern and advanced, are also to be found in this primitive music among a people who have no musical notation, no musical theories, no systematized scientific knowledge of it.

"Nor is it in harmony alone that this Indian music reminds us of the present-day ultraromanticists as well as older masters.

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The Indian rhythms are frequently as complicated and difficult as any to be found in the works of Schumann and Chopin.

"I have, for example, songs simulating precisely the rhythm of some of Mendelssohn's 'Songs without Words,' as well as of compositions by Schumann and pieces of the modern and most advanced school. One rhythmic peculiarity of some of the songs is the frequent use of a short note on the drum-beat or emphatic portion of the measure, exactly such as we find employed in ancient Scotch music."

As the Indians have no system of musical notation, their ability to preserve songs and transmit them is remarkable. Miss Fletcher says of this:

"Every tribe has hundreds of original songs which are its heritage. Many of them have been handed down through generations, and not only embody the feeling of the composer, but record some past event or experience among the tribe or clan. The people treasure them and great care is taken to transmit them accurately.

"We, with our written music, have a mechanical device by which a tone may be uniformly produced, as by the vibrations of a chord of given length and tension, this tone becoming the standard by which all others can be regulated. The Indians have no such mechanism for determining a pitch, and there is no uniform key for a song, which can be started on any note suitable to the singer's voice.

"Yet the songs, as is shown conclusively by some of the phonographic records which have been obtained from different singers, are repeated without any material variations. Men with good voices take a pride in accuracy of singing, and often have in their memories several hundred songs, including many from tribes with the members of which they have exchanged visits.

"The Indians did not object to having the music of some of their solemn ceremonial rites reproduced, but, on the contrary, were kind enough to accede to requests for the obtaining of good records. Perhaps that of the Calumet or Wa-wan ceremony is the most notable of these specimens of what may be called Indian sacred music.

"The music is dignified and impressive throughout, in some parts strikingly beautiful, altho the phonograph has not been as successful here as in instances in which a single singer has made the record. An accurate transcript has, however, been made from the machine of this wonderful melodic expression of 'Peace on earth, good-will toward men.'"

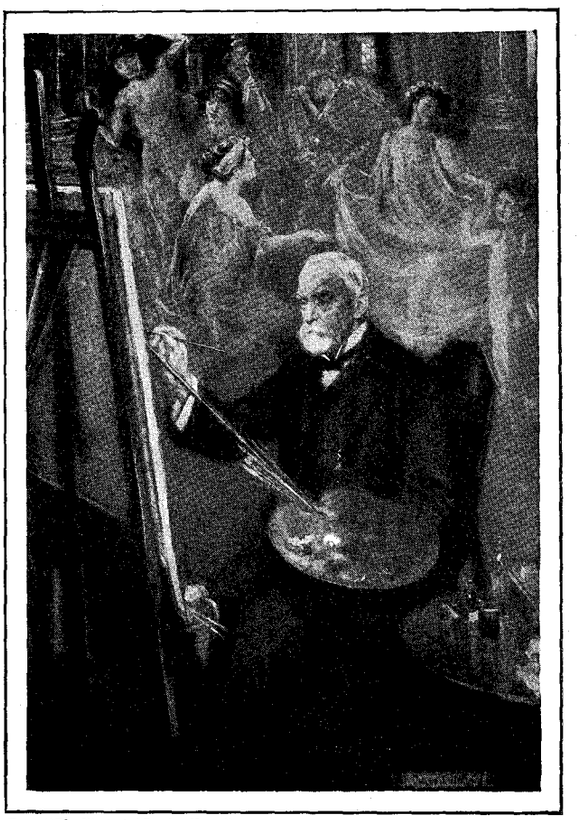
THE BRITISH RIGHT TO DULNESS

THE British seem to be confronted by the bitter necessity of choosing whether they shall have dull speeches after dinner or no speeches at all. The dinners of the Royal Academy, with their faithful accompaniment of what Mr. Chesterton calls dulness, have almost seemed part of the foundations of the British Empire, but the president decided it would be more cheerful to omit the customary oratorical compliments to the Crown, the Army, the Navy, literature, art, the learned professions, and other such diverting topics. After trying it, however, there appears to be a feeling that even dull speeches are better than dull silence, and the abolition of the speeches has stirred not only "general regret," but "general anger." "No speeches could have been so dull," declares Mr. G. K. Chesterton, in *The Illustrated London News*, "as that abrupt and unnatural absence of speeches." Sir Edward Poynter, the president of the Academy, explained the innovation as arising from a reproach emanating from the Prince of Wales that people were kept sitting after dinner "when they might be going round the gallery." As if any man in his five wits, comments Mr. Chesterton, wanted to walk through ten rooms after a heavy dinner and study over a thousand pictures by a false light. If the real impulse was due to the fact that the speeches were too numerous and too long, and thus elaborate and futile, it must be remembered, he declares, "that there are different sorts of elaboration and futility appropriate to different occasions." He explains:

"There is a sort of silliness endurable at a picnic which would be intolerable in a smoking-room, and *vice versa*. Similarly there is a dulness a man can stand after dinner, such as listening to dull speeches, and a dulness he does not feel in the least inclined to stand after dinner, such as looking at dull pictures. The proposal of picture-gazing was entirely outside the atmosphere, outside the solemn conviviality, native to such occasions. The president might almost as well have said that there was a Greek library upstairs or a tennis-court at the end of the garden."

Mr. Chesterton is nothing if not fertile in suggestive enforcements of his idea. Dallying with the question of abrogated traditions, he produces the following:

"If we went to the theater to-morrow night, and, after a spirited overture from the band, the curtain remained down for the whole



From "The Illustrated London News."

SIR EDWARD POYNTER,
President of the Royal Academy of England.
From an "Unconventional Portrait" by Cyrus Cuneo.
The background of the picture shows reproductions of the favorite types of this artist's figure-paintings.

evening, it might be possible to urge many ingenious arguments in favor of the innovation. It might be said, with truth, that many plays are dull; that there are too many plays; that the audience might in the interval be reading Plato or playing dominoes; it might even be said that there was something exquisitely artistic, delicate, and in the manner of Maeterlinck about a play so mysterious that it could not be seen at all. The most classic plays were those in which the great events occurred behind the scenes. Perhaps the most classic play of all would be one in which all the events occurred behind the curtain. But these ingenious arguments would not make the slightest difference to our positive sensation that the thing was a disappointment and very dull. The Royal Academy banquet was a great English ceremonial institution. If you do not like ceremonial institutions, abolish it, but do not abolish only the interesting part of it. If the people were interested in Royal Academicians at all, they came there to hear them on their social and oratorical side. They came to hear the Royal Academicians speak, not to see them eat. They do not eat differently from anybody else. If they did, indeed, there might be some fun in it. If the artist's manner of dining had some of the distinctive qualities of his artistic style, it would certainly be more interesting

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than any speech. I have always wondered whether Sir Edward Poynter invented his own name in order to suit his pictorial method, or chose his pictorial method in order to live up to his name; but certainly he is, as an artist, one who works with a fine and sharp point, very delicate, and a little hard. If there were anything pointed about his way of dining, if he ate with a one-pronged fork, it might be amusing. If Mr. Briton Rivière's eating were modeled on a careful study of that of lions, it might be an exciting spectacle. If Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema always flung his head far back and squeezed grapes down his throat, in the style of some Capuan reveler in one of his own pictures, then I admit that the Academy banquet might do very well without the dull accessory of speeches. But this is not the case. All these gentlemen eat their dinners exactly like other gentlemen. But as they would all speak in different ways, but all eat in the same way, I can not imagine why, for the purposes of a great national celebration, they should be allowed to eat, but forbidden to speak."

Sir Edward Poynter, thinks Mr. Chesterton, did the monarchy a distinct disservice "in suggesting that the abandonment of a social ritual came from that particular source." He adds:

"In our modern world the monarchy is a social ritual; and if the monarchy begins to abolish social rituals it will end by committing suicide. The whole point of a modern king is that if he is no longer master of the state he is still master of the revels. In other words, he will on due and proper occasion consent to bore and to be bored."

SAVE THE SHORT STORY

A NOTE of warning is sounded against the possible downfall of the short story. Whatever our shortcomings in other branches of literature, here we have thought ourselves masters. Yet as things appear to be going, the short story—the pride of American literature—seems likely, so says a writer in *Harper's Weekly*, "to fall into the class with the despised and rejected 'best sellers'—the modern, cheap, flimsily built novel." The case is put in these words:

"In reading a great number of magazine stories one emerges often feeling as if one had read over and over again the same thing with the slightest of changes in names, places, and general paraphernalia. There appears and reappears the precocious-child story, the love complication, the domestic-service (of recent date) story, the slangy story, the dangerous-adventure story, and the stories of friendship. But what one feels like calling out to the writers is: 'Can't you be just a little different? Can't you see something all the others haven't seen?' It was Flaubert who said to De Maupassant in those famous counsels of perfection for authors: 'Look at a tree until it appears to you just as it appears to every one else'—the touch of nature that makes the whole world kin, he was striving for here—but he continued: 'then look at it till you see what no man has ever seen before,' and this is the demand for the decoration of the individual spirit. Let the short-story-teller learn to see and reproduce something beautiful as he sees it, according to his personal temperament, and we have a worthy product. For literary craft is the power of *re*-creating, of making a miniature of the bit of the world seen and felt; the power to *re*-create is talent, or genius, as the case may be, and that story is best which with strongest individuality creates the most beautiful illusion."

Besides the dulness, because of the sameness of material, there is pointed out a dulness of form. "The easiest mistake, after that of fancying that only one kind of a half-dozen kinds of matter fits into the short story, is to fancy that the main point is to hold the attention in suspense and spring a surprize, a *dénouement*, upon the unwary reader, on the last page." Such a method is not denied its occasional justification, for the invariable example of Poe may be urged to warrant it. But there is quite another method, we read, "and that is to strew arresting beauties all along the path of one's tale, and allow the reader to take his joy, not in a thrill at the end, but along the wayside, in the perfect paragraph, the velvet word, the passing picture, the connotative epithet." Some examples of this method are mentioned:

"If one were called upon suddenly to mention the three most exquisitely beautiful short stories in English one would unhesitatingly say, first, Mr. James's 'The Altar of the Dead'; second, Stevenson's 'Will o' the Mill'; and third, Kipling's 'Without Benefit of Clergy.' In none of these three is there action, plot, or *dénouement*, but each one is so shot through with beauty, rarity, individuality, that it lives in the memory as a single, wonderful gem, seen once and never forgotten. From the opening phrase of 'The Altar of the Dead,' 'He had a mortal dislike, poor *Stransome*, to lean anniversaries,' to the last, 'But alone with him in the dusky church a great dread was upon her of what might still happen, for his face had the whiteness of death,' each phrase is shot through with distinction and individuality—no word is shopworn, no phrase is shabby. The story in itself concerns nothing more exciting than a middle-aged gentleman protesting against the universal flux, insisting that in a world where 'all things move and nothing abides' he will at least build altars to the stable heart and enduring loyalties. He found a corner in an out-of-the-way church where he might commemorate his dead, where he revivified and relit the old affections and lived with them, and here ultimately it comes about that through the ministrations of a kindred spirit he learns to forgive his one great enemy among the dead, and the little rift in his exquisite piety toward humankind is mended before his death.

"If one turns to 'Will o' the Mill' one can but give the same reasons for finding it unexcelled. It is decorated from the first line to the last with beautiful images, beautiful thoughts, and fine distinctions. The plain and the stars, the bridge over the river, the stream that ran down the valley turning sixscore mills, the dream of the lowlands 'where kings live all alone in great palaces with a sentry walking up and down before the door,' the constant thought of the distant, unseen sea, 'where the ships are that bring parrots and tobacco from India'—these are pleasant and noble regions to while in. But if one asks for action or *dénouement*, they are not there, nor are the unities observed, since the tale covers the whole of *Will's* life, from the first boyish dreams of vagabondage and adventure, man's acquiescence in the thought that all there is is in the quiet spirit, and all that is meant to penetrate it will come to it, till the final visit in old age of the wrestler, Death. . . . . .

"Strong feeling, exciting plot, a sense for maneuver and structural ability, sometimes make a good short story, but mainly the matter is one of noble craftsmanship and individual perception. The short story is a small thing cunningly wrought. From the first line to the last it must be decorated, polished, highly concentrated, closely welded."

A NATIONAL THEATER FOR ENGLAND—Shakespeare, it appears, is apt not to have his statue in London after all. Not many Englishmen have been in favor of it, while many have actively favored a memorial in the form of a national theater, which, in the words of Lord Lytton, "should provide a permanent home for British drama, and in which the supremacy of Shakespeare in dramatic literature should be recognized." A meeting was held in the Lyceum Theatre on May 19 urging the national-theater project and doubtless as a consequence of this meeting and the wide-spread feeling it represented, a decision has been reached by the rival committees appointed to memorialize Shakespeare respectively by a statue and by a national theater, "to amalgamate to promote the building of a Shakespeare memorial theater to become a national theater, provided a practical scheme for organizing and endowing such a theater can be matured." At the meeting on May 19 the resolution favoring the national theater was introduced by Mr. Alfred Lyttleton, M.P., whose words are reported in the Manchester *Guardian* as follows:

"The principle that it was unwise to leave any art to commerce for development was already conceded even in this country in the cases of the National Gallery, the British Museum, the Royal College of Music, public buildings, and public parks. . . . It was amazing that the drama was left out—the most universal, human, fascinating, and popular of all the arts. We exposed this beautiful and splendid art to the ruinous risks of competition and extended no hand to it, isolating it among the arts in this respect."

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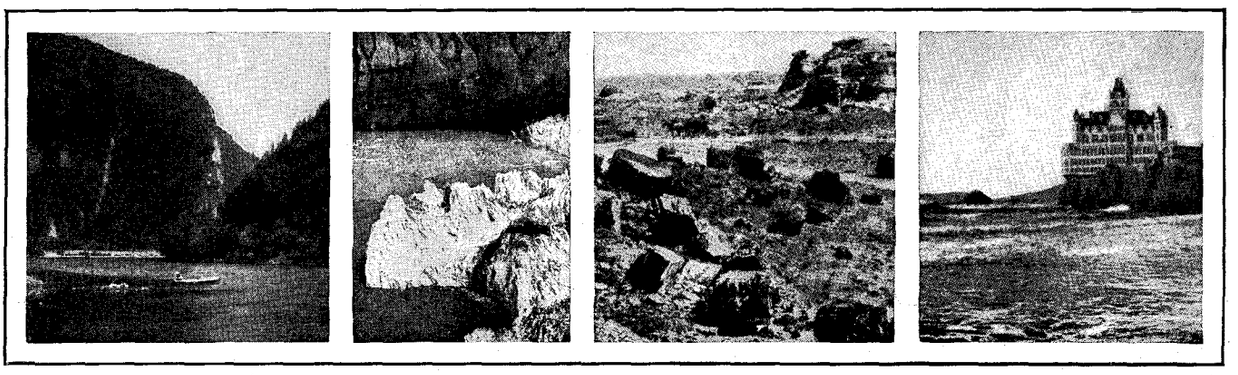

THE DELAWARE WATER GAP. THE NUNATAK GLACIER IN ALASKA, 180 FEET HIGH. SCENE IN THE PETRIFIED FOREST. THE OLD CLIFF HOUSE AND SEAL ROCKS, SAN FRANCISCO HARBOR.

VACATION TRIPS IN OUR OWN LAND

ATLANTIC SEASHORE RESORTS

FROM Eastport, Me., to Old Point Comfort, Va., the Atlantic coast is lined with an unbroken chain of summer entertainments. Those from Boston north are reached by the great railroad which covers two-thirds of Northern New England with its branches. Beyond Eastport, one may proceed to Nova Scotia and the Evangeline country, but starting south from Eastport the first and greatest New-England resort is, of course, Mt. Desert Island, with its immense settlement of summer hotels at Bar Harbor and its highly developed system of entertainment. Close by is Sorrento, a favorite with many; and Deer Isle, Castine, Rockland, and other places grouped about Penobscot Bay, the coast from Casco Bay (Portland) north being bordered by innumerable islands which lend picturesqueness to the scene. Portland, Old Orchard Beach, Kennebunk Beach, York Beach, and Kittery Point follow in order to the New-Hampshire line, and then come New Castle (Portsmouth harbor), the Isles of Shoals, the Hampton beaches (beloved of Whittier), Rockport, Gloucester, Marblehead, Nahant, Swampscott, and the other Boston shore resorts.

Rounding Cape Cod, where life is unconventional, and passing Newport, where it is anything else, we approach the fine harbor of New London, the rendezvous of the New York and other yacht clubs, and where the Yale and Harvard boat-races take place. Here is Long Island Sound, whose shores contain many summer places.

Beyond lies Long Island, the breathing-place for so many New-Yorkers, in shape "very like a whale," and with 400 miles of water-front. Supplied with its own railroad, Long Island offers, on the north shore, the rich diversity of bluff and woodland along the sound, broken by inlets and deep bays, receding into beautiful meadows and fertile farming country, while on the south shore are the sea with its surf-bathing, sailing, and deep-water fishing, and the Great South Bay, eighty miles long, an ideal and safe inland sea for sailing and still-water bathing. On the north shore are Oyster Bay, Cold Spring Harbor, Port Jefferson, Wading River, and Greenport—on the south shore Manhattan and other famous beaches, Babylon, Patchogue, Quogue, the Hamptons, Sag Harbor, and Amagansett, while Shelter Island, famed along the whole coast, lies in the land-locked waters of the island's eastern extremity.

The beaches of New Jersey can be reached by two lines, one special to the State, and the other of wider extent. From Sandy Hook to Cape May they stretch—popular Long Branch and fashionable Elberon, Asbury Park, with the adjoining camp-meeting grounds at Ocean Grove, the largest in the world; Spring Lake, Sea Girt, Point Pleasant, Barnegat, Beach Haven, Atlantic City, Avalon, and Cape May itself. The surf rolls in, in almost unbroken lines, for miles and miles, and convenient boardwalks (those at Atlantic City and Cape May each five miles in length) afford an easy promenade directly parallel to the water's edge. Long piers extend into the ocean, equipped with entertainments of an individual character, while boating and yachting and outside fishing are available as desired. Barnegat is peculiarly favored in the latter respect, good angling being enjoyable nine months in the year, weakfish, striped bass, and bluefish running from May to November. Further south the Delaware and Maryland beaches extend—Rehoboth Beach, Ocean City, and, across the mouth of Chesapeake Bay, Old Point Comfort, no less delightful for its natural advantages of climate and location than for the many points of historic interest within easy reach. At Cape May is a land-locked harbor of 500 acres affording facilities for yachting with forty feet of water.

THE MAINE WOODS

The State of Maine is said to contain not less than 6,000 streams and 1,800 lakes and ponds, in nearly all of which there are to be found game fish, from the thirty-pound salmon to the smallest brook trout. The great railroad which supplies Northern New England reaches, with its branches and connections, from the Rangeley Lakes on the west to Moosehead Lake in the central portion and the Grand Lakes in the east. Sebago Lake in the south is easy of access and noted for its salmon. There are six of the Rangeley Lakes, and they are easily accessible from many directions, and this, combined with the fact that they contain the largest brook trout known in the world, have made them the favorites of fishermen and nature-lovers. North of the Rangeleys are Kennebago and Parmachenee, and eastward is the "Dead River Region," noted for its "camps" and fine trout-fishing and deer-hunting. Moosehead, the largest of the New-England lakes, contains both river and lake trout, as well as whitefish and other game varieties. It is surrounded by hotels and camps, and is a general meeting-place of fishermen. Round-trip rates from New York average from $19 to $27 to points in the Maine woods, but many sportsmen penetrate deeper into the wilderness than the well-known points, and add to their expenses accordingly.

EASTERN MOUNTAIN RESORTS

The White Mountains may be reached by nearly all the main lines, a particularly pleasant route from New York being that via railroad or day line of steamboats to Albany, thence north to the Lake-George region and east to Fabyans. One may also go pleasantly from New York by way of New Haven. Fabyans is practically the center of the White-Mountain district, North Conway being the southern gateway to this region for those traveling from Boston and points in that vicinity. North Conway, Intervale, Kearsarge Village, and Jackson stretch along to the eastward of the Presidential Range, and are much sought for on account of their quiet, healthful life. Proceeding through the impressive Crawford Notch, some fifteen miles long, one halts at "Crawford's," whence the noted "bridle-path" leads to the summit of Mt. Washington—a nine-mile climb. Farther along are Bretton Woods and Fabyans, whence one may take train to the cog-railway up Mount Washington. Thousands pass the night at the Summit House yearly, rising at dawn to view the sunrise effects.

Farther along from Fabyans are the Twin Mountain House, the Profile House, and, on the north, Bethlehem. Echo Lake is one mile from the Profile at the head of Franconia Notch, while the Flume is five miles below.

The Adirondacks are set forth, in the booklet of a railroad which links the Delaware and the Hudson Rivers, as "a new world, unique and enchanting! Its imperial beauty, wild grandeur, varied splendors,

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and uninterpreted runes no words can adequately portray." Descending from this highly poetical level, we learn that the railroad penetrates the Adirondacks from the north with its Lake-Placid line from Plattsburg and Hotel Champlain; from the south with its Adirondack line from Saratoga Springs. It is noteworthy to remark that stage-coaches and steamboats are operated in every section that is much frequented. By this line one may visit—in addition to the regular Adirondack lakes such as Chateaugay, Loon Lake, Saranac Lake, etc.—Lake Champlain, Lake George, Au Sable Chasm, and Keene Valley. A number of one-, two-, and three-day tours have been arranged for this season, ranging in cost, for round trip from Albany, from $8.75 to $15.

By another route, through morning and evening trains are run between New York City and the Adirondacks by way of Utica. Connections are also made at Utica with fast through trains from Niagara Falls, Buffalo, and the West for the Adirondacks and Montreal. The popularity of these mountains as a summer resort grows with each successive season, the large increase of summer travel to the North Woods having resulted in the erection of numerous modern hotels of luxurious appointments. Starting from Utica this line approaches Woodhull and Bisby Lakes, Otter Lake, and the Fulton chain of lakes, Raquette Lake (via Raquette Lake Railway), Blue Mountain Lake, Big Moose Lake, and the Saranac region.

The west shore of the Hudson River is graced by the storied Catskill Mountains, the principal resorts of which, Tannersville, Kaaterskill, Twilight Park, Onteora Park, Hunter, Haines' Corners, Laurel House Station, etc., are now reached directly from Catskill by an elevating railway which climbs to the summit of the mountain, finally reaching its terminus at Palenville at the entrance of the Kaaterskill Clove. At the summit stands the Catskill Mountain House, 2,250 feet above the river and overlooking the valley of the Hudson, from which portions of five States can be seen. By the more circuitous route from Kingston, Shokan, Mt. Pleasant, Phoenicia, Lanesville, and Edgewood are reached, and there are many stage-lines to minor places. There are innumerable boarding-houses and many hotels, the prices varying to suit the most economical. The return fare from New York to points in the Catskills averages about $6—from Buffalo, $15.

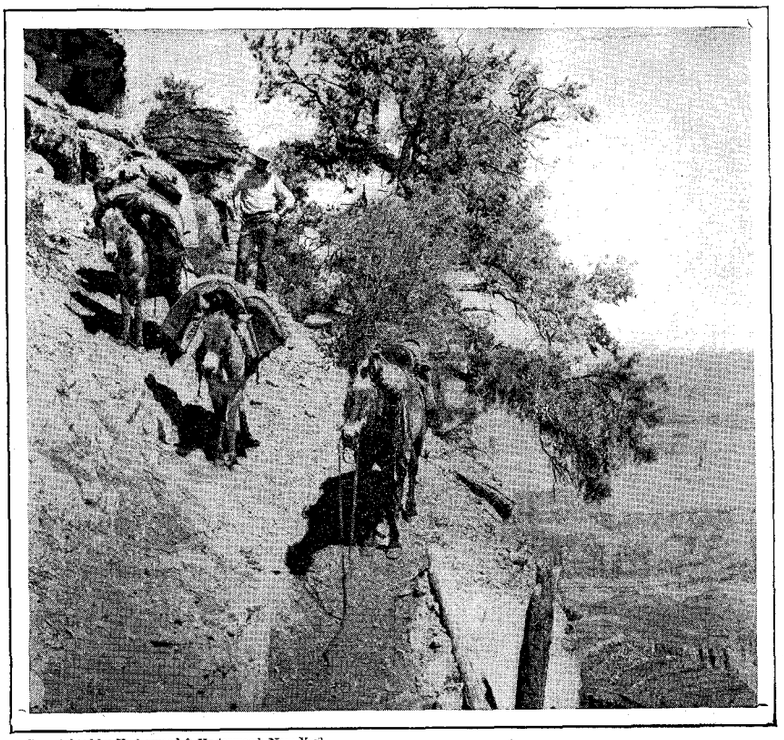
Upon "the road of anthracite," some distance west of the Delaware Water Gap (itself a place of popular summer resort), and only three and a half hours from New York, are the Pocono Mountains. Here the Alleghanies reach an altitude of 2,000 feet above the sea. Their slopes and plateaus embrace 300 square miles of woods and streams, among which are scattered a number of resorts, including Cresco Station, Canadensis (the gateway to the fishing region), Gouldsboro Station, Henryville Station, Mount Pocono Station, and Tobyhanna Station. One may stop at an inn at a rate varying from $12.50 to $45 per week, or he may seek the less pretentious farm-house at $5 to $7. This district is noted for comfortable appointments among wild surroundings.

CANADA AND THE ST. LAWRENCE VALLEY

A very complete survey of Eastern Canada may be had by patronizing the railroad whose 4,000 miles of track lie between the Great Lakes and the Atlantic Ocean. Passengers are carried over the main line to the east from Chicago, Detroit, Niagara Falls, and Buffalo, to Montreal and Quebec, and may take steamer at Kingston, Ont., for the trip through the Thousand Islands and down the Rapids of the St. Lawrence River to Montreal, a distance of 204 miles. Many attractive side-trips may be taken to historic spots and fishing-grounds, there being the trip down the St. Lawrence to the several resorts situated on its shores, the Saguenay trip, and a jaunt to the Lake St. John region. One may visit the Muskoka Lakes, the Algonquin National Park (north of Lake Ontario), and the Nipissing region, and Temagami Forest Reserve, famed for their bass- and trout-fishing, and including more than a hundred lakes, together with the best portion of the Montreal River. There are also many charming summer-resorts on the eastern shore of Lake Huron. At Quebec, on July 20, will be celebrated the three hundredth anniversary of the founding of the city, when a pagenat of some 4,000 people will be supplemented by the warships and soldiers of three nations. To Quebec from New York fine steamer accommodations will be provided this summer by way of Halifax, Prince Edward Island, and the St. Lawrence, fare one way from $45.00 upward.

The great Canadian railroad, which extends from the Maritime Provinces on the east to Vancouver on the west, gives separate attention to the needs of tourists and sportsmen. It issues a comprehensive sportsmen's map, showing the location of big and small game, and a descriptive pamphlet, "Fishing and Shooting," giving careful particulars as to methods of securing them. Moose, caribou, bighorn, Rocky Mountain goats, grizzly bears, and wild fowl are all to be found within measurable distance of civilization. Canada being the home of the canoe, separate attention is given to this sport, and trips on the upper St. John River and Tobique River, New Brunswick, the Ottawa River, Kawartha Lakes, Timiskaming, and Kipawa Lakes, Lake of the Woods, and even to Hudson Bay are described. "Muskoka Lakes and Georgian Bay," a descriptive folder of a new line opened up to the sportsman, angler, and tourist, describes this ideal summer-resort district.

The trip to the Canadian Rockies, which has been described in "Fifty Switzerlands in One," is already famous. It is fully and concisely described in "The Challenge of the Mountains." Leaving Quebec and Montreal, and passing Ottawa, the federal capital of the Dominion, one may deviate to the southwest to Owen Sound, there taking the steamer across Georgian Bay, Lake Huron, and Lake Superior, to Fort William, and there taking train again. Winnipeg, at the head of the great lake of that name, is next reached, and then Calgary, a handsome town within sight of the snowy peaks of the Rockies. Then comes Banff, the first important place in the Canadian Rockies and the gateway of the Canadian National Park. Thirty-five miles westward from Banff, Laggan is reached—the gateway to



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DESCENDING THE GRAND CAÑON OF THE COLORADO.

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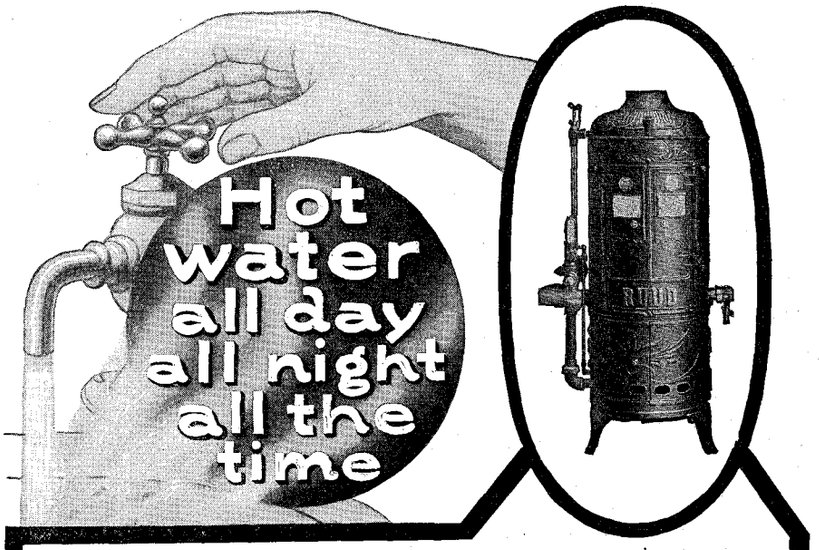
the Northern Rockies. Still farther west is the town of Revelstoke, and from here is a splendid trip up the Columbia River to the lakes at its head, distant about one hundred miles, and teeming with big game. The next stop westward is at the foot of the Great Glacier of the Selkirks, where the railroad company have one of their comfortable chalets. Guides for camping and hunting may be secured at all these places.

The Selkirk Range differs much in character from the Rockies. Altho the bighorn is unknown, the white goat, the caribou, and bear of several varieties are abundant. Farther to the south the Arrow and Kootenay lake districts afford the best fishing for rainbow trout. And so we pass on to Vancouver and Victoria, whence we may take ship for, Honolulu, Japan, China, Australia, and around the world, or to Puget Sound and the Alaskan ports. This railroad has its own line to the Orient, the fare for the round trip to Yokohama (ticket good for four months in Japan) being $300. The same company, by the way, operate their own line across the Atlantic, the steamers sailing in summer from Montreal and Quebec down the St. Lawrence and across the gulf, thus reducing the actual ocean sail from land to land to less than four days.

STEAMER TRIPS ON THE GREAT LAKES

Besides those steamship lines plying in the service of some of the railroads there are several independent steamboat companies which maintain passenger service on the Great Lakes. The steamers of one of these leave Buffalo every evening for Detroit, and *vice versa*, giving transcontinental travelers a break in their railroad journey by means of the sail across Lake Erie. From Detroit various lines radiate to Mackinac and other northern points. One line provides a popular trip of a week's duration from Detroit around Georgian Bay and Collingwood, returning via Buffalo and Niagara Falls. This trip takes one through the Detroit River, Lake St. Clair, St. Clair River, Lake Huron, St. Mary's River, through the Thirty Thousand Islands of Georgian Bay, Lake Ontario, Niagara River, and Lake Erie. "A Fresh-Water Sea Voyage," comprising 1,500 miles from Sarnia, Canada, to Duluth and return, may be, and often is, combined with "That Georgian Bay Trip," which includes the 30,000 islands. Returning from Duluth, the tourist may transfer at Sault Ste. Marie to the Georgian-Bay steamers, coming out at Penetanguishene or Collingwood, where trains may be taken for Toronto or Niagara Falls. The "Fresh Water Sea Voyage" costs $34, and "That Georgian Bay Trip" $28.50, these rates including meals and berths.

Another line sails between Mackinac Island and points on Lake Michigan, while the sailings of another, with steamers of ocean-going size and appointments, extend from Buffalo to Chicago on Lake Michigan and to Duluth on Lake Superior, giving a fresh-water voyage which can not be equaled elsewhere in the whole world. Under an arrangement with the railroads, passengers holding tickets reading through



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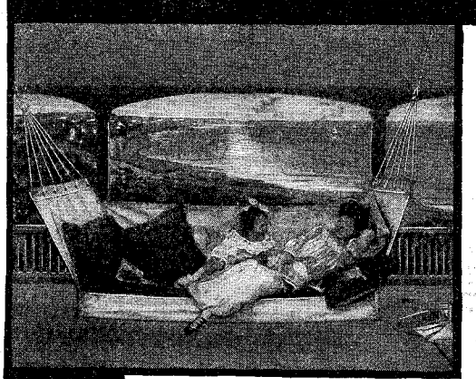

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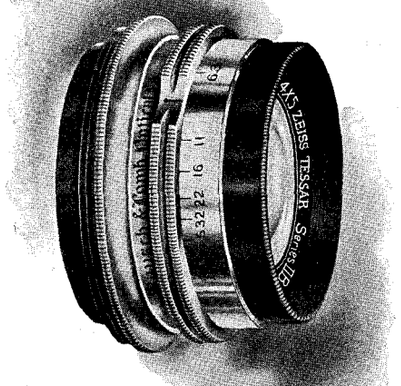

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Chicago and St. Paul may make use of this line between Buffalo and Chicago, and between Buffalo and Duluth or intermediate points, as the case may be. Very careful attention to the comfort of passengers is paid by all these lake steamship companies.

THE FAR WEST AND NORTHWEST

To reach the Far West from the East one must select a route; and choice among so many good ones is a fairly troublesome matter. A northernmost line receives its passengers at St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, and Superior. From these cities it passes through the Lake Park region of Minnesota, across the Red River Valley, 300 miles wide, with its waving wheat-fields, to the Missouri Valley and Bismarck, and on to the neighborhood of Custer's massacre and the Yellowstone National Park. For the tour of the Park the main-line trains of this route are left at Livingston, Montana.

As the trip is usually made, the tourist is in the Park about five and one-half days. Transportation within the Park is by coach. The present park trip from Gardiner through the Park and return aggregates 143 miles. A $55 ticket includes rail and coach fares from Livingston and return, to Gardiner, Mammoth Hot Springs, Norris, Lower and Upper Geyser Basins, Yellowstone Lake, Grand Cañon and Falls of the Yellowstone—and not to exceed five and one-half days' accommodation at the Yellowstone Park Association hotels.

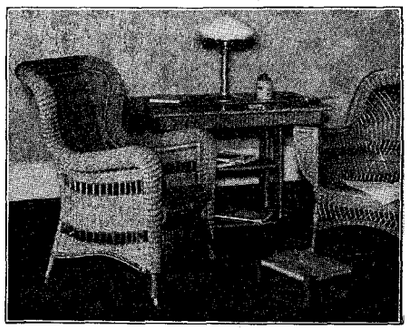
Farther along the line the Rockies are reached. Helena, Butte, Anaconda — famous mining-centers — are passed, and near Dixon a glimpse is afforded of the Mission Range. The Cœur d'Alene Mountains follow, and from Spokane one travels to Seattle, Tacoma, or Portland, as he chooses, and from there by the Shasta route to San Francisco and other California points.

Another northern line, starting from St. Paul and Minneapolis and crossing the same States, takes a more northerly route across the Red River Valley, Montana, and Washington. It issues a shooting and fishing guide for sportsmen, and gives particular attention to prospective homesteaders, passing, as it does, through the rich irrigation prospects of Montana and Washington. This route terminates at Everett, with branch lines to Seattle and Vancouver. It has also connections with Portland and the South from Spokane. Montana is now establishing a national park in which are thirteen noted glaciers, many peaks, and Lake McDonald, a remarkable sheet of water, in places 2,000 feet deep, which is becoming a popular resort.

Still another railway goes from St. Paul northwestward and through Canada to the coast. A railroad that is rapidly reaching out to the coast takes its start via Chicago and Milwaukee. It supplies a notable service to the heart of Lakeland in Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Michigan, and to numerous resorts in Iowa, South Dakota, North Dakota, and Missouri. Among

Nervous Persons Take HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

It quiets the nerves, relieves nausea and sick headache and induces refreshing sleep. A wholesome tonic.



Write for Free Book on Summer Furniture

Ford & Johnson's Fiber-Rush Furniture is made of an exceedingly tough, tenacious fiber treated by our own exclusive process. The fiber is rendered moisture-proof—heat-proof—cold-proof—capable of resisting the influence of any climate. Furniture made of Ford & Johnson Fiber-Rush is as strong and lasting as wooden furniture, and is far more artistic. It will not injure the most delicate fabric and will not sliver, break nor crumble. It is not only the furniture for the summer home—the lawn—the porch—yachts and boats—but the furniture for the home *all the year*.

Our book tells you how, at moderate cost, to make your home most inviting and attractive. It illustrates by photographs, artistic arrangements of Living, Dining and Bed Rooms, Reception Halls, Dens and Porches, all furnished in

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This light, durable material lends itself to so many graceful designs that it is preferred to heavy wooden pieces. The soft green shade *which is a part of the fiber itself* and which it retains as long as the furniture is used, harmonizes with any color scheme, and always gives the impression of refinement and elegance. It is so easily moved that it takes most of the labor out of sweeping, dusting and house-cleaning.

We make Chairs, Rockers, Conversation Chairs, Roman Seats, Dining Tables, Library Tables, Desks, Settees, Lawn Swings, Couches and Stools.

Every piece is sold under our Guarantee of satisfaction or money refunded. Most leading dealers sell Fiber-Rush Furniture or they can get it for you from us. If you can not buy it in the stores write us and we will send you the name of a dealer who will supply you. Address our nearest office. Ask for Book 10.

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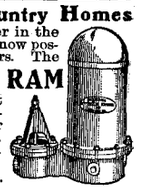
will pump water from any stream, just where you want it. Cheaper than a gasoline engine or windmill. Write for booklet K and guaranteed estimate. We furnish Caldwell Tanks and Towers.



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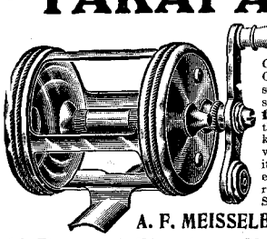

Cost us over $10,000. Other reel makers say we'll go broke selling a **$10 reel for $5.** We'll take the risk, because we know every angler who sees it will buy it. Up-to-date dealers sell it. We make repairs (if any) free. Send for circular.

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its publications are pamphlets entitled "The Dells of the Wisconsin," "Among the Lakes of Wisconsin and Minnesota," a booklet on fishing, and "In Lakeland." This road's "Southwest Limited" from Chicago to Kansas City is a particularly notable feature.

Another road which leaves Chicago and pushes west via Rock Island and Omaha maintains a daily sleeping-car service between Chicago and San Francisco via Colorado Springs and Pueblo. Its "Rocky Mountain Limited" is a capital route to Colorado, and its tourist sleeping-car trains are personally conducted.

The "Overland Limited" of another road, leaving Chicago by way of Council Bluffs, Omaha, and Ogden, is particularly elaborate in its appointments, while the tourists' sleepers accompany other fast trains to San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Portland. This road also serves the Wisconsin lake region, and gives careful attention to the needs of sportsmen. Its personally conducted tours through the beautiful mountain scenery of Colorado are a notable feature. Arrangements have already been made by roads leading to Denver for passenger traffic to the Democratic National Convention on July 7th.

The "Overland" route to California, the first one completed, still holds its own, and provides side trips to Salt Lake City, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo, with stop-over privileges and other features.

By a great southern road the Yosemite Valley and the Big-Tree districts are most

THE FIRST TASTE
Learned to Drink Coffee When a Baby.

If parents realized the fact that coffee contains a drug—caffeine—which is especially harmful to children, they would doubtless hesitate before giving the babies coffee to drink.

"When I was a child in my mother's arms and first began to nibble things at the table, mother used to give me sips of coffee. As my parents used coffee exclusively at meals I never knew there was anything to drink but coffee and water.

"And so I contracted the coffee habit early. I remember when quite young, the continual use of coffee so affected my parents that they tried roasting wheat and barley, then ground it in the coffee-mill, as a substitute for coffee.

"But it did not taste right and then went back to coffee again. That was long before Postum was ever heard of, I continued to use coffee until I was 27, and when I got into office work, I began to have nervous spells. Especially after breakfast I was so nervous I could scarcely attend to my correspondence.

"At night, after having coffee for supper, I could hardly sleep, and on rising in the morning would feel weak and nervous.

"A friend persuaded me to try Postum. My wife and I did not like it at first, but later when boiled good and strong it was fine. Now we would not give up Postum for the best coffee we ever tasted.

"I can now get good sleep, am free from nervousness and headaches. I recommend Postum to all coffee drinkers. "There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

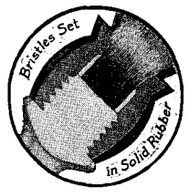
An Unusual Test

This is an actual photograph of an actual test. It shows a Rubberset Shaving Brush *sawed in two*. In this condition the brush was tested. Not a bristle could be loosened or pulled out at any angle or by any means—not a bristle could be soaked or boiled out, even though the setting was exposed. The bristles of all

RUBBERSET
TRADE MARK

Shaving Brushes

are set in vulcanized rubber, which holds them forever. As a further test, this *half*-brush is being used every day without the loss of a single bristle. The name on every brush guarantees it.

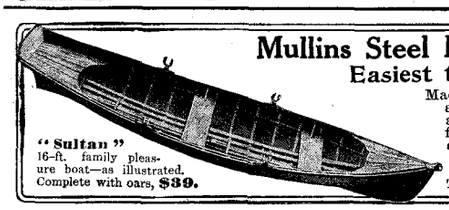


At all dealers' and barbers', in all styles and sizes, 25, 50, 75 cents to $6. If not at your dealer's, send for book from which to order by mail.

To the average man we commend the $1 brush.

Rerset Shaving Cream Soap softens the beard without rubbing with the hand. Doesn't dry, doesn't smart. 25 cents a tube at all dealers'.

THE RUBBERSET COMPANY, 65 Ferry Street, Newark, N. J.



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Made of steel, with air chambers in each end like a life boat. Can't leak, crack, dry out or sink, last a lifetime. Every boat guaranteed. Ideal boat for families, summer resorts, parks, boat liveries. *Strong, safe, speedy.*

"Sultan"
16-ft. family pleasure boat—as illustrated. Complete with oars, **$39.**

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Twenty-four thousand four hundred and fifty cigars (24,450) is the number required to fill a recent day's orders at my factory.

Of these, thirteen thousand eight hundred and twenty-five (13,825) went to men who bought their first cigars from me *previous to 1906.*

Six thousand two hundred and seventy-five to men who "joined" during 1906.

Three thousand three hundred purchased first during 1907.

"Recommended"—that is, sent by a customer, four hundred. Orders from unknown sources two hundred and fifty more, and new customers four hundred more.

That is, in one day, to fill *repeat* orders required twenty-three thousand four hundred cigars, and one thousand and fifty cigars went to new customers, the majority of whom will become permanent.

Doesn't that say more for my cigars and my business methods than I could if I bought this whole page? Every cigar went to an individual smoker. I have no Agents and do not sell through dealers. To the smoker, by the hundred, at wholesale prices, is my method.

Shivers' Puritano EXACT SIZE AND SHAPE

MY OFFER IS:—I will, upon request, send one hundred Shivers' Puritanos on approval to a reader of *The Literary Digest*, express prepaid. He may smoke ten cigars and return the remaining ninety at my expense, and no charge for the ten smoked, if he is not pleased with them; if he is pleased and keeps them, he agrees to remit the price, $5.50, within ten days.

In ordering please enclose business card or give personal references and state which you prefer—light, medium or dark cigars.

My Puritano cigar is hand made, of clear, clean, straight, long Havana filler with a genuine Sumatra wrapper. It is the retailers' 10c. cigar.

I make other cigars than the Puritano, ranging in price from $4.00 to $15.00 per hundred. If you prefer some other size or shape, or clear Havana cigars, permit me to mail you my catalogue, and explain more fully my methods of supplying smokers with cigars at wholesale prices.

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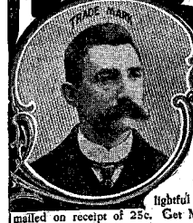
MENNEN'S BORATED TALCUM TOILET POWDER



A Positive Relief For PRICKLY HEAT, CHAFING, and SUNBURN, and all afflictions of the skin.

"A LITTLE HIGHER IN PRICE, PERHAPS, THAN WORTHLESS SUBSTITUTES, BUT A REASON FOR IT."

Removes all odor of perspiration. Delightful after Shaving. Sold everywhere, or mailed on receipt of 25c. Get Mennen's (the original). *Sample Free.*

GERHARD MENNEN COMPANY, Newark, N.J.

available. Yosemite lies in the heart of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, about 150 miles from San Francisco. It is now a national park. Its length is about seven miles, and its width from one-half to one and one-fourth miles. Its five great waterfalls, its great sequoias, its rocky gorges and tremendous cliffs are impressive beyond belief. The beauties of Southern California, reached directly by this road, need not be dwelt upon here—it is in fact a garden of the world.

A road which leaves Chicago by the Atchison route provides side trips to the Grand Cañon of Arizona, the Petrified Forest, and the Zuñi pueblos in New Mexico, which may be made at very little increased cost to the tourist.

ALASKA AND JAPAN

Rates for the Alaska excursion are $60 and upward. The inside route to Skagway may be taken by several lines starting from Seattle and neighboring ports. The railroad over the White Pass to White Horse provides an easy route to the Yukon and then down the river to Dawson. During 1908 one line of steamships will provide eight excursions by the inside route from San Francisco, Portland, Seattle, etc., to Juneau, Muir Glacier, Skagway, and other Alaskan points, providing an exceptional eleven-days' voyage, while a regular service is run during the summer to Nome and St. Michael's by the outside route, whence steamboats may be taken up the Yukon to Dawson and other points.

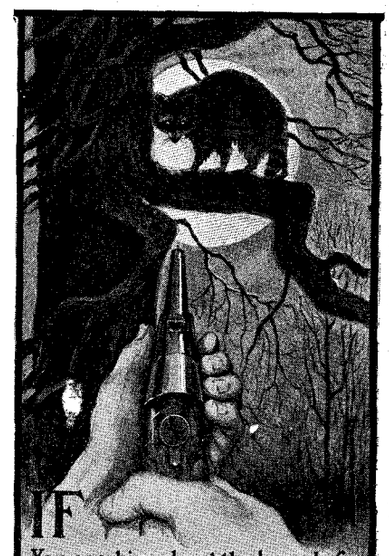
For Japan and the Orient three great lines now leave San Francisco, Seattle, and Vancouver. The appointments on these Pacific steamships are very superior. One line sails directly to Japan and China, another stops at Honolulu, and all connect with lines to various ports of the Western Pacific and beyond. The minimum return fare to Yokohama is about $300.

OTHER TRIPS WORTH WHILE

C. H. Claudy, writing in *Country Life in America* (June), outlines many attractive trips for the summer, several of which he sets forth as follows:

"Water trips do not necessarily mean trips to Europe. A beautiful tour can be made in two weeks, going from New York to Boston, from thence to Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, and from there either by rail or coastwise steamer to Halifax. The trip may stop here, and some days be spent in this quaint old place. Or, by rail and steamer, the traveler may go to Provincetown, then by steamer to Quebec and Montreal, and come home satisfied; or, "go the whole horse" and continue by rail to Ausable Chasm, and thence through Lake Champlain and Lake George, and down the Hudson again to New York. The entire rail and steamer expense is $110, not, of course, including tips or incidental expenses.

"Another $100 vacation on the same basis takes in Cape Breton Island, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland. Go by steamer or rail, former preferred if time permits, to Halifax, and from there, on a steamer leaving every alternate Tuesday from June to November, for St. Peters, Grand Narrows, Braddock, the Sydneys, Igonish, Beils Harbor, and Aspe Bay—then Cape Breton and Bonne Bay, Newfoundland. Newfoundland summer-



IF You see him along the barrel of a WINCHESTER 22 AUTOMATIC RIFLE HE'S YOURS!

THIS handy little ten-shot rifle, like history, repeats itself, the recoil being utilized to do the reloading. The novelty of its operation affords possibilities for practice and pleasure which no other "twenty-two" does. It makes an outing outfit complete.

FREE: Send address for Catalogue of Winchester—the Red W Brand—Guns and Ammunition.

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO. NEW HAVEN, CONN.

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GENEVA Superior Binocular

$15.

Our handsome book *The Near Distance* sent free on request.

Its magnifying power, field view and clearness of definition is seldom equalled, even in those binoculars costing twice as much. Ask your dealer for it. If he has none in stock, send us $15 and receive one on approval. If not satisfactory, return it (at our expense). We will cheerfully refund your money.

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trips provide the most bracing and coolest of airs, and a complete change from normal American waters.

"If the money end of a vacation be a consideration, there is a way of going to Newfoundland which will break no one's pocketbook, and which is just as much a sea trip, and just as much a two weeks' trip, and just as much a Newfoundland trip as any; it saves in the non-essentials. Boats leave New York twice monthly, stop at Halifax on the way and end the trip at St. John, Newfoundland. Here they stop for two days or more, taking on and discharging freight and giving time for a short trip inland. During July and August this trip costs $75, but at other times it can be made for $60.

"The Nova-Scotia trip is both popular and inexpensive. The vacationer may take either of three lines direct to Halifax. The trip takes three days out from New York and three days back—just long enough to get sea-sick good and plenty, and get over it. But to extend this time to two weeks, spend eight days in Nova Scotia. Visit the Evangeline country; see Wolfville, Kentville, Digby.

"A trip to Muskoka Lakes [whence one may go to the Lake of Bays, a new and already notable resort] and continuing to Georgian Bay is deserving attention. By rail from New York to Clayton, by steamer to Toronto, by rail to Muskoka Wharf, is the plan of the first part. The Muskoka-Lakes steamer takes you to Port Cockburn or Rosseau, through the Lakes, from which point you take a beautiful stage-trip to Maple Lake. Here you mount the rails once more to Rose Point, ferry to Parry Sound, where you get steamer to Penetang through Georgian Bay. This completes the outgoing—the incoming route may be a repeat, or by rail direct to Toronto and home by cars, Hudson steamers, or steamer and rail. The fare all told is less than $35, and $50 more should provide both food and shelter."

WORKS ALL DAY

And Studies at Night on Grape-Nuts Food.

Some of the world's great men have worked during the day and studied evenings to fit themselves for greater things. But it requires a good constitution generally to do this.

A Ga. man was able to keep it up with ease after he had learned the sustaining power of Grape-Nuts, although he had failed in health before he changed his food supply. He says:

"Three years ago I had a severe attack of stomach trouble which left me unable to eat anything but bread and water.

"The nervous strain at my office from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M. and improper food caused my health to fail rapidly. Cereals and so-called "Foods" were tried without benefit until I saw Grape-Nuts mentioned in the paper.

"In hopeless desperation I tried this food and at once gained strength, flesh and appetite. I am now able to work all day at the office and study at night, without the nervous exhaustion that was usual before I tried Grape-Nuts.

"It leaves me strengthened, refreshed, satisfied; nerves quieted and toned up, brain-waste restored, and intellect brightened. I would have been a living skeleton, or more likely a dead one by this time, if it had not been for Grape-Nuts." "There's a reason."

Name given by the Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears *from time to time*. They are *genuine*, true, and full of human interest.

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This Company has been engaged in the several MINOR MISCELLANEOUS LINES of insurance for over THIRTY YEARS, and has built up gradually and prudently A VERY LARGE CASUALTY INSURANCE BUSINESS. Its annual income from premiums is over SIX MILLIONS of dollars. Its business is protected by assets of over SEVEN AND ONE-HALF MILLIONS, including an unearned premium reserve of nearly THREE AND ONE-HALF MILLIONS of dollars, and a special reserve against contingent claims of over ONE AND ONE-HALF MILLIONS. It has paid over TWENTY-SIX AND ONE-HALF MILLIONS to its policy-holders for LOSSES. Its constant effort is to give its clients not only INSURANCE indemnity, but prompt and effective INSPECTION and ADJUSTING SERVICES.

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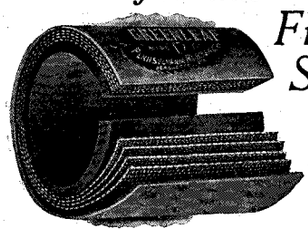

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We want every man who is tired of patching and repairing an ordinary garden hose to send at once for this free inspection-sample of

GREENLEAF LONG LIFE GARDEN HOSE

We want you to see with your own eyes—and test with your own fingers—the actual construction, strength and quality a hose has to have to last many years without repairs—

That's our reason for sending you this free sample.

Write for it. Compare it with *any* hose. Test the toughness of its live rubber walls. Cut it apart with your knife. Try to tear just one of its four plys of tight, strong fabric. This is the only way you can get at the absolute facts about hose, and understand for yourself why GREENLEAF HOSE never springs leaks from the surging of water pressure, never peels, rots or bursts like ordinary garden hose.

GREENLEAF LONG LIFE GARDEN HOSE is sold in the best hardware stores at 20c. per foot. If your dealer can't supply you, we will fill your order direct, express prepaid, and guarantee satisfaction.

Only our absolute knowledge that GREENLEAF HOSE is the best made permits us to send you the free sample that you may prove it to yourself before you buy. Instructions for interesting tests with sample. Write today and mention your hardware dealer's name. Address Dept. 15

PENNSYLVANIA RUBBER CO.
JEANNETTE, PA.

Water Supply for Country Houses.

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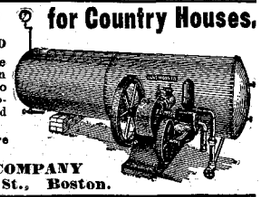

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CURRENT POETRY

Sometimes.

BY THOMAS S. JONES.

Across the fields of long ago
He sometimes comes to me,
A little lad with face aglow—
The lad I used to be.

And yet he smiles so wistfully,
Once he has crept within—
I think that he still hopes to see
The man I might have been!
—*The Windsor Magazine* (London).

Passage.

BY RICHARD LE GALLIENNE.

I saw a Rose in my garden blowing—
I said, "O Rose, where art thou going?"
Answered the Rose "Where the stream is flowing,
And all the winds of the world are blowing,—
Where thou thyself art also going."

"Rose," said I, "will it come to pass,
When your petals fall upon the grass,
That you some dewy morn again
Will press your cheek at my window-pane?"
The Rose's answer was, "Alas!"
—*Harper's Magazine* (June).

The Battle-ships Are Coming.

BY W. G. SHEPARD.

The battle-ships are coming! The fleet is under sail;
The bloodhounds of the ocean have taken to the trail;
They are chasing down the courses where the Forty-niners went,
The blue path breaks to whiteness where their noses take the scent.

They're coming, boys, they're coming, and the pack is good to see,
As it races down the speedway of the south wind blowing free;
The Horn is far behind it, hark! the bugle's sounding clear,
Let the Western coast-line answer with a million-throated cheer.

They have come from loosened tether on a far free-footed quest,
From an era that is passing, to a future dimly guessed;
They have felt the primal passion to roam where life is free—
They have scented mighty hunting, these "Huskies" of the sea.

For they come where waits the future on the threshold of the world,
Where the Earth's most potent banners shall to-morrow be unfurled;
To a theater of action where the play shall run its length,
Where the destiny of nations shall measure strength with strength.

They are actors in a drama that may picture peace or war,
They are factors in a progress that is moving fast and far;
Theirs to haunt the paths of commerce and to guard the ocean ways,
Theirs, perchance, to convoy nations to the peace of coming days.

Then lift your voice, C people, in a million-throated cheer;
Send the echoes rolling seaward—there's a waiting world to hear;
Mayhap a thousand ages of the epochs yet to be
Are breaking through the offing with these watch-dogs of the sea.

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Let the Golden Gates of Welcome to the sailors open swing;
The West is giving greeting in the name of coming years—
Now, hail your own Armada with the salvos of your cheers.

—*The Everett* (*Wash.*) *Daily Herald* (May 20).

The Hidden Threshold.

BY CHARLES BUXTON GOING.

Within the shadowed Under Land
Two figures met, and for a space
Each held the other by the hand—
Each looked into the other's face.

Then he who last had entered, brake
His clasp, and stood in sudden fear,
And, as he made The Sign, he spake:
"You are my friend who died last year!"

"Yea, truly, I am he who died;
Why do you quail?" the other said:
"I do not know," the first replied,
"But I have always feared the dead.

"I feared their hands were cold and thin,
Their ghosts like pallid flame would shine;
But now I see I erred therein—
Your body seems alike to mine."

The other heard him to the end;
Then, very pitiful, he said:
"Nay—fear the dead no more, dear friend;
Did you not know you, too, are dead?"

—*Everybody's Magazine* (June).

PERSONAL

Governor Johnson's Early Days.—The early struggles of Governor Johnson, the Democratic presidential possibility, for an education were almost as strenuous as were those of Lincoln and Garfield. His father went to a drunkard's grave, and his mother was thus forced to take in washing to support her family. In telling of the future Governor's part in these early days, a writer in *The Home Herald* says:

Day after day, in good weather and bad, Johnnie's thin, little, boyish figure was to be seen upon the streets of the village as he carried the clothes on his cart or sled to and from his mother's home. In her later years his mother could not talk about her boy without the tears coming to her eyes. He had worked so hard to help her, and with never a word of complaint. Often, she said, she had had to send him out into the snow with a blanket pinned around his shoulders because he had no coat.

During these early years John was still in school, but when he was thirteen years old he decided he could not allow his mother to work so hard any longer. Accordingly he came home one Friday afternoon, stacked his books away, and announced that he was going to work. Then occurred the first conflict between the strong will of the woman and the no less strong will of the son. She would never consent that her boy's education should be finished thus almost as soon as it had been begun. But she did consent finally, for he forced her to it. And a week later he brought home his first wages of three dollars, and proclaimed himself from that time forth the head and the support of the family.

Those were somewhat bitter years. The Johnsons might have had charity, but they would not. Nor would they run in debt. People remember how, even after John had begun to sing in the Presbyterian choir, he wore his old alpaca coat up there before the whole congregation, summer and winter, because he had no other, and he would not buy until he could pay. Three times death came to the family, and after each little body had been laid away, John dried his tears and pitched in the harder to meet the added expense. And his mother, tho thankful for the friendships which prompted them, nevertheless

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TO the average poultryman that would seem impossible, and when we tell you that we have actually done a $500.00 Poultry business with 20 hens on a corner in the city garden 30 feet wide by 40 feet long we are simply stating facts. **It would not be possible to get such returns** by any one of the systems of poultry keeping recommended and practiced by the American people, still it is an easy matter when the new **PHILO SYSTEM** is adopted.

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and in many respects is just the reverse, accomplishing things in poultry work that have always been considered impossible, and getting unheard of results that are hard to believe without seeing; however, the facts remain the same and we can prove to you every word of the above statement.

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from selecting the breeders to marketing the product. It tells how to get eggs that will hatch, how to hatch nearly every egg and how to raise nearly all the chicks hatched. It gives complete plans in detail how to make everything necessary to run the business and at less than half the cost required to handle the poultry business in any other manner. There is nothing complicated about the work, and *any man or woman that can handle a saw and hammer* can do the work.

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are raised in a space of less than a square foot to the broiler without any loss and the broilers are of the very best quality, bringing here, three cents per pound above the highest market price.

Our Six Months Old Pullets Are Laying at the Rate of 24 Eggs Each per Month

in a space of two square feet for each bird. No green cut bone of any description is fed, and the food used is inexpensive as compared with food others are using.

Our new book, the **Philo System of Progressive Poultry Keeping**, gives full particulars regarding these wonderful discoveries with simple, easy to understand directions that are right to the point, and 15 pages of illustrations showing all branches of the work from start to finish.

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Your system of poultry keeping should appeal to all poultrymen. The advantages of your system are many, and the quality of the large flock of poultry you have raised on your city lot is the best evidence of its success.

Geo. L. Harding, Binghamton, N. Y.

Valley Falls, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1907.
It was my privilege to spend a week in Elmira during August, during which time I saw the practical working of the Philo System of Poultry Keeping, and was surprised at the results accomplished in a small corner of a city yard. "Seeing is believing" they say, and if I had not seen, it would have been hard to believe that such results could have followed so small an outlay of space, time and money.
(Rev.) W. W. Cox.

Windsor, Vt., March 8, 1908.
I consider the one dollar I invested in the Philo System, Poultry Review and American Poultry Advocate the best investment for the money I ever made.
Robert L. Patrick.

Jacobs Creek, Pa.
I received the Philo System Book mailed to my home address, Beechtree, Pa. I am highly pleased with it, and am anxious to spread the good news as far as I can. I am a preacher of the gospel engaged by the Baptist Association to do Evangelistic work. I am on the road all the time, have about 14 days in each town. I am very much interested in the hen and will do all I can to help the other fellow to know how, and to spread the good tidings received in the Philo System. (Rev.) F. B. Williams.

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declined always the offers of charity with the remarks, "No, thank you; my son will pay."

And John grew and increased in knowledge and in the respect of the community. After a time he left the grocery-store, where he had first worked, and entered the drug-store of Henry Jones. This gave him the advantage of added pay and the chance to mingle with the wiseacres of the village as they came, in the long winter evenings, to discuss the affairs of church and state around the drug-store stove.

Often in these early days there came the desire to leave his home town and go out into the world, where success seemed easier. When he was twenty-one he yielded to this desire, and went down into Iowa to work on a railroad. While he was away things were happening in his native town, St. Peter. We read further:

There was in the village at that time a Republican paper called *The Tribune;* and just before Johnson's departure a Democratic paper, *The Herald*, was started by a man named Perry. *The Tribune* was a weekly; the other appeared semioccasionally, whenever Perry was sober enough to get it out. Later, Blackstone and Essler purchased the *Herald*, but Blackstone was a consumptive and had to leave St. Peter for a warmer climate. Essler was a practical printer, not an editor, and the Democrats of the town were anxious to have some one associated with him who could hold up the editorial end. Almost without discussion it was determined that Johnson was the man for the place. He was a Republican at this time, and had never had newspaper experience. But they sallied forth and brought him home and installed him as editor and part owner of the St. Peter *Herald*. . . . The editorship of the *Herald* was a position for which Johnson proved admirably adapted. No paper in St. Peter before or since was ever read as was *The Herald* while he was editor. It gave him an opportunity to put forth the fruit of his own reading and experience. One who goes through the files of the paper can not but be struck with the quality of the work which he turned out. . . . Nowhere were his efforts more appreciated than at the banquet of the State Editorial Association. It came to be the regular custom to have John Johnson slated for a toast to the ladies on these occasions, and as one of the members exprest it to me, "He'd simply paralyze 'em." When they got ready to elect him president he was ready for the place. And he made the best one they had ever had.

It was during his presidency that the World's Fair took place, and the Minnesota Editorial Association went in a body to visit the fair and be present at the opening of the Minnesota Building. Governor Van Sant, now Senator and a sturdy Republican, was to do the trick—but he missed his train. The Governor failed to arrive, but Johnson was there, and if his friends insisted, why, he was willing, not to say happy, to oblige. His friends did insist, and Johnson did dedicate the building, to the manifest satisfaction of the Editorial Association and the great disgust of Governor Van Sant. Afterward, when the editors went home and wrote the occurrence up, with many sly allusions to "Governor" Johnson, the disgust of Governor Van Sant waxed even greater.

His popularity among the country editors was a mere ripple to the great reservoir of good feeling which he was storing up for himself in St. Peter. He was looked upon as a leader in every event of local importance, and any social occasion would have been a failure without his presence. But none failed, for he attended them all. In a village of the size of St. Peter the social life centers largely around the church and lodge. Johnson was prominent in both. From his boyhood he had been a member of the Presbyterian Church, and as he came to manhood he joined the Masons, the Knights of Pythias, the Elks, and the Woodmen, one after another.

In the work of the lodges it became the common thing to load the public speaking upon him. In conventions where addresses were to be made and in addresses of welcome to visiting delegations he was always the chosen representative of the St. Peter brotherhoods. Residents of the village remember particularly one memorial address which he gave in St. Peter before a large convocation of the Knights. There for the first time, as his fellow townsmen listened to his eulogy of the dead, they realized that their John was in truth an orator of the first rank and a man whose career had only just begun.

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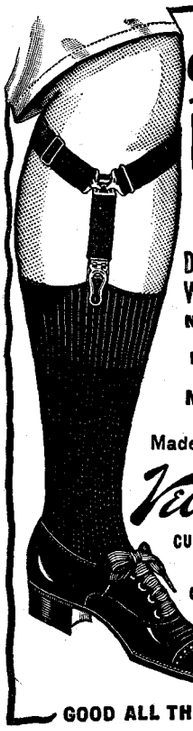

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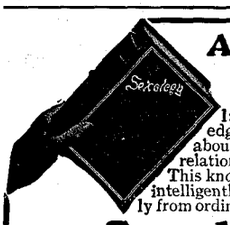

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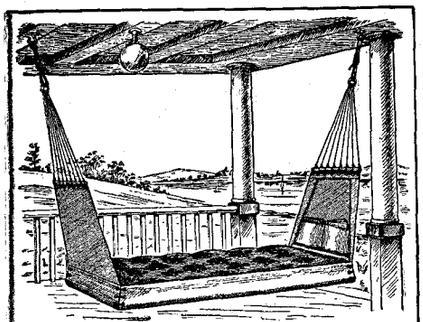

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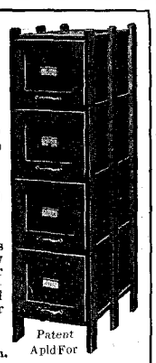

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Her Little Slip.—DEPARTING GUEST—"We've had a simply delightful time!"

HOSTESS—"I'm so glad. At the same time I regret that the storm kept all of our best people away."—*Brooklyn Life.*

The Bargain.—FATHER—"How do you like your new mama, Elsie?"

ELSIE—"Well, I won't complain this time, if you will let me choose the next one."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Peggy and the Policeman.—PEGGY—"Was that p'liceman ever a little baby, Merten?"

MERTEN—"Why, yes, dear."

PEGGY (thoughtfully)—"I don't be'lieve I've ever seen a baby p'liceman."—*Punch.*

Mid-air Peril.—MOTHER BIRD—"Run along and play, now; but be careful you don't get run over by any of those flying-machines."—*Metropolitan Magazine.*

A Chance.—CHAPPIE—"Have a cigaret, old man?"

SAPLEIGH—"No; I don't smoke fool-killers."

CHAPPIE—"Well, I don't blame you for refusing to take chances."—*Chicago Daily News.*

He Knew.—SENTIMENTAL YOUNG LADY—"Ah, Professor! what would this old oak say if it could talk?"

PROFESSOR—"It would say, 'I am an elm.'"—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

His Fear.—A prisoner at the sessions had been duly convicted of theft, when it was seen, on "proving previous convictions," that he had actually been in prison at the time the theft was committed. "Why didn't you say so?" asked the judge of the prisoner angrily. "Your lordship, I was afraid of prejudicing the jury against me."—*Exchange.*

She Knew.—"I hear you are going to marry Charley?" "Yes; he asked me last evening." "Let me congratulate you. Charley is all right. He is one of the nicest fellows I was ever engaged to."—*Nashville American.*

Usually Both.—A young lady was recently visiting an editorial office and being shown around by the editor. Approaching a case of drawers upon one of which was the label "MSS.," she said, "Now, how would you pronounce that?"

"Oh!" said the editor, "sometimes we pronounce it muss and sometimes mess."—*Lippincott's.*

Cheering.—MOTHER (in a very low voice)—"Tommy, your grandfather is very sick. Can't you say something nice to cheer him up a bit?"

TOMMY (in an earnest voice)—"Grandfather, wouldn't you like to have soldiers at your funeral?"—*Lippincott's.*

In Her Favor.—FIRST LITTLE GIRL—"Your papa and mama are not real parents. They adopted you."

SECOND LITTLE GIRL—"Well, that makes it all the more satisfactory. My parents picked me out, and yours had to take you just as you came."—*Chicago News.*

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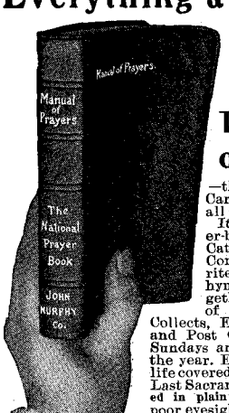

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Restricted by Policyholders.—"You'll contribute to the campaign fund, of course?"
"Not this year," replied the insurance magnate. "You see, the only money I have at command now is my own."—*Philadephila Public Ledger.*

An Old Favorite.—"Professor," said Mrs. Gaswell to the distinguished musician who had been engaged at a high price to entertain her guests, "what was that lovely selection you played just now?"
"That, madam," he answered, glaring at her, "was an improvisation."
"Ah, yes, I remember now. I knew it was an old favorite, but I couldn't think of the name of it to save me."—*Tit-Bits.*

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Editor *Perfect Ladies Companion,*
Dear sir—Would you be good enough to print the enclosed poem in your esteemed publication, at your usual rates?
Respectfully, A. J. Poet.
A. J. Poet, Esq.,
Dear sir—I would be, but the poem isn't. Respectfully, The Editor.—*Judge.*

A Dutiful Child.—The Youngs had unexpectedly dropt in on the Baileys just as dinner was about to be served. The hostess, considerably disturbed, called her little daughter Helen aside, and explained that there would not be enough oysters to go around, and added:
"Now, you and I will just have some of the broth, and please do not make any fuss about it at the table."
Little Helen promised to remember and say nothing. But, when the oysters were served, Helen discovered a small oyster in her plate, which had accidentally been ladled up with her broth. This puzzled the little girl, as she could not recall any instructions covering this contingency. After studying a few moments, she dipt the oyster up with her spoon, and, holding it up as high as she could, piped out:
"Mama, mama, shouldn't Mrs. Young have this oyster, too!"—*The Christian Register.*

As You Like It.—"What play did you see?" asked the amiable mistress of her maid, who had been taken by her best young man to the theater the evening before.
"They didn't tell the name of it," returned the maid. "It said on the outside of the theater that it was 'as you like it,' and I did like it, but I don't know the name."—*Catholic News.*

Democracy.—"Johnny" Goff, who was Roosevelt's guide during his Colorado hunt, is now living near Cody, Wyo. One of Goff's neighbors, when contemplating a trip to Washington this winter, mentioned the fact to Goff. "Say, if you go," said the guide, generously, "lemme know. I'll drop the President a line and have him look you up."—*Argonaut.*

A New Kick.—The street-car company had concluded to raise fares.
"We're tired of hearing people kick about being jammed in our cars," explained a director.
"Just as many people will ride."
"Certainly, but they will have a new kick."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

The Modern Way.—'Advertisements on the scenery!' exclaimed the star. "That's carrying commercialism really too far.'
"It isn't commercialism,' exclaimed the manager. 'We want the scene to look like a real meadow, don't we?'—*Tit-Bits.*

The Whole Thing.—'What part of speech is 'woman,' pa?'
'Woman isn't a part of speech, my son. She's the whole speech.'—*Home Herald.*

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Took It Back.—A very devout Presbyterian clergyman in the Middle West had just married a couple, and, as was his custom, offered a fervent prayer, invoking the divine blessing upon them. As they seemed to be worthy folk and not overburdened with this world's goods, he prayed, among other things, for their material prosperity, and besought the Lord to greatly increase the man's business, laying much stress on this point.

In filling out the blanks it became necessary to ask the man his business, and, to the minister's horror, he said, "I keep a saloon."

In telling the story to his wife afterward the clergyman said that as he wrote down the occupation, he whispered:

"Lord, you needn't answer that prayer."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

How He Knew.—CHURCH—"That man is an end-seat hog, all right."

GOTHAM—"How do you know?"

CHURCH—"Because he tried to get the end seat away from me."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

May 22.—Twenty peasants are hanged at Kherson for burning the houses of landowners.

May 23.—The Supreme Court in Leipsic sets aside the verdict convicting the Berlin editor, Maximilien Harden, of libeling Count von Moltke, and orders a new trial.

A famine in British East Africa is reported to have resulted in the death of more than 40,000 natives.

May 24.—Four revolutionists are sentenced to death at St. Petersburg.

May 25.—President Fallières arrives in London, and is welcomed by King Edward and a fleet of 53 warships.

The will of Archibald Henry Blount, leaving $450,000 to Yale University, is admitted to probate in London.

Governor Magoon orders that the Cuban provincial elections be held on August 1.

May 26.—The Central American Court of Justice is opened at Cartago, Costa Rica. Ambassador Buchanan reads a dispatch from Secretary Root containing an offer of $100,000 from Andrew Carnegie to erect a temple of peace for the exclusive use of the court.

May 27.—It is reported from Berlin that a complete agreement on Morocco has been reached between France and Germany.

May 28.—A typhoon at Hankow, China, and a coal-mine fire at Kwang-Li, cause the death of about 2,000 persons.

A revolt is reported in the Greek island of Lanos, tributary to Turkey; the fighting has continued for three days, many lives have been lost, and the palace is in a state of siege.

Domestic.

GENERAL.

May 22.—Governor-General Smith calls an extra session of the Philippine Assembly to force that body to complete its schedule of legislation.

Governor John Sparks, of Nevada, dies at his ranch near Reno.

May 23.—Sixteen men are seriously injured by the 300-foot fall of a giant airship which was being tested at Oakland, California.

Disastrous floods, with loss of life and destruction of property, are reported from Oklahoma and Texas.

May 26.—The Methodist Episcopal General Conference at Baltimore completes the list of bishops to be elected. They are: William F. Anderson, New York, second ballot; John L. Nuelsen, Berea, O., second ballot; William A. Quayle, Chicago, tenth ballot; C. W. Smith, Pittsburg, twelfth ballot; Wilson S. Lewis, Sioux City, Iowa, fifteenth ballot; Edwin H. Hughes, Greencastle, Ind., fifteenth ballot; Robert McIntyre, Los Angeles, sixteenth ballot; Frank M. Bristol, Washington, eighteenth ballot.

WASHINGTON.

May 22.—A campaign-contribution publicity bill, with an amendment providing for a reduction of the representation in Congress of States having disfranchisement laws, is passed by the House.

May 26.—Secretary Taft and William J. Bryan exchange telegrams manifesting the desire of each for the enactment of a campaign-contribution publicity measure.

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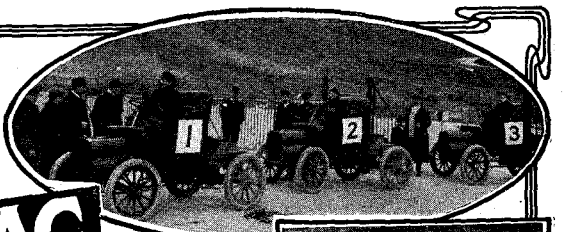

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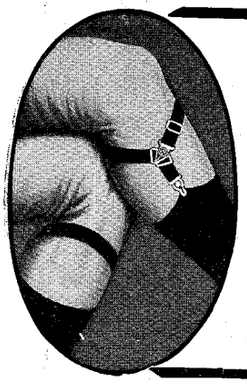

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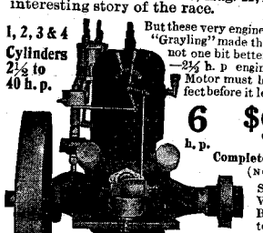

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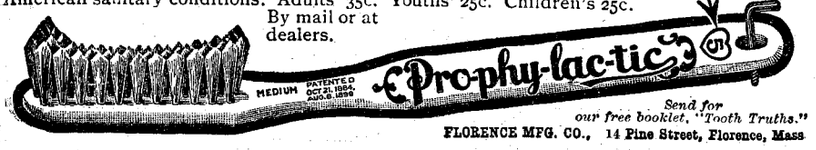

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *The Lexicographer does not answer anonymous communications.*

"M. H. W.," Nashville, Tenn.—"Is it right to use the word *costless* to mean the same as *priceless?*"

It is not, for one word means directly the opposite of the other. Costless means "costing nothing"; priceless means "beyond price or valuation."

"J. W. C.," Passaic, N. J.—The word *diva* is derived from the Italian and means a goddess, sweetheart, or mistress. In its English application it designates a prima donna, that is, a female operatic singer of celebrity.

"M. B. R.," York Beach, Me.—"Which is correct, 'He relieved himself *from* (or *of*) objectionable associates'?"

Both prepositions are used, but *of* is, possibly, used more often than *from*.

"SUBSCRIBER," Philadelphia, Pa.—"Please define a simple word and a primitive word, giving examples of each."

A *simple word* is one that is not composed of other words or one that is not compounded, as *bat, cat, man, hall, house.* A *primitive word* is one that is not formed from any simpler word in the language, as, *charm, grate,* or one from which a derivative is made, whether itself derived or not; as, *advertise* (primitive), *advertisement* (derivative).

"T. A. M.," Jefferson, Ia.—"Recently I found the word *Mugañ* in the *Encyclopædia Britannica.* Please tell me the name of the accent on the *n*, and what effect it has on the pronunciation of the word?"

The accent referred to is the tilde, which was originally a small *n*. It is used in some languages to denote that between that letter and the succeeding vowel a *y* sound is to be introduced. Its significance in the proper name given we do not know.

"H. C. F., Jr.," Rocksprings, Tex.—"Kindly inform me who was the author of the play named *Ingomar?*"

A play, based on Friedrich Halm's "Der Sohn der Wildnis," was adapted by Maria Anne Lovell in 1851 and named *Ingomar the Barbarian.*

"E. A. Q.," Morristown, N. J.—"Who is the author of the proverb 'Money is the root of all evil'?"

See the First Epistle of Paul the Apostle to Timothy, chapter 6, verse 10: "For the love of money is the root of all evil."

"F. L. K.," Brainerd, Minn.—The word *aggrandizement* is pronounced ag"ran-dize'ment or aggran'diz-ment, but the former pronunciation is preferred. The word *combat* as a verb is accented on the first syllable—com'bat—by all the leading dictionaries.

"K. S. M.," Minneapolis, Minn.—"Has usage made 'don't' for 'does not' correct? Is it now an idiom?"

Don't for "does not" is a grammatical error; *don't* for "do not" is an idiom. The proper contraction for "does not" is *doesn't.*

"J. A. C.," Washington, D. C.—The tendency nowadays is toward open punctuation. Following this, the comma after "pesos" would be omitted.—"Instead of our 6,000,000 of pesos what has the Foraker Act given us?"

"H. W. W.," Pottstown, Pa.—The etymology of *yeggman* is uncertain. Some persons assert that the term owes its origin to one John Yegg, a leader of a gang of thieves.

"F. S. C.," Canaan, N. Y.—Both of the forms you give have the sanction of literary usage. *Tomorrow* implies futurity, for when spoken of it denotes a time not yet arrived. Longfellow wrote "To-morrow *will be* another day," but Young wrote "Tomorrow *is* a satire on today." The Bible contains numerous instances of the use of *is*, as in Ex. xvi. 23; 1 Sam. xx. 5; Matt. vi. 30. A safe rule to follow is: If the thought is fixt upon the time (as in the sentence Yesterday *was* Friday) future, it is better to use *will be;* if upon the day (as in the quotation from Young cited above), it is better to use *is.*

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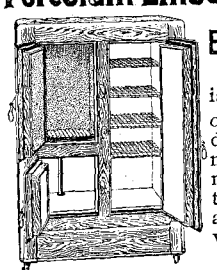
Registered

Leonard Cleanable Porcelain Lined Refrigerators



This style 33 x 21 x 46. Polished Oak, Round Corners, Quarter-sawed Panels

$33.00

Delivered as below.

EXCELL ALL OTHERS

The porcelain lining is real porcelain fused on sheet steel and indestructible. This means a sweet, clean refrigerator at all times. The doors are air-tight, which prevents sweat and mould

There is a constant and automatic circulation of pure, cold, dry air. Patent interior construction makes it impossible for water to ruin the wood work.

Cabinet work, finish and design are up to high Grand Rapids standard.

YOUR ICE BILLS CUT IN HALF

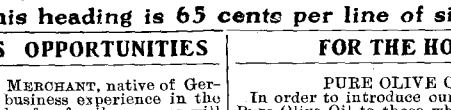
There are 9 walls to preserve the ice (see cut below.) Price ⅓ less than tile or glass lining and the refrigerator is better.

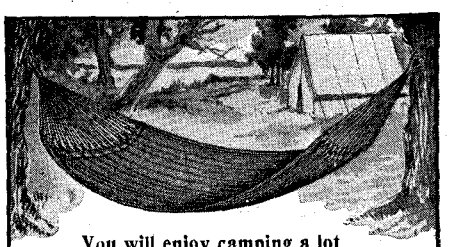
For sale by the best dealers or shipped direct from the factory. 30 days' trial. Freight prepaid as far as the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers. Beware of imitations made of white paint.

Write for free sample of porcelain lining and catalogue showing 30 other styles.

GRAND RAPIDS REFRIGERATOR CO.

33 Ottawa St. Grand Rapids, Mich.





You will enjoy camping a lot **more** if you have with you a

Panama Hammock

No trouble to take it along as it comes packed in a neat canvas bag but 7 x 15 inches in size and less than 4 lbs. in weight complete. It is as superior to other hammocks as a Panama is to an ordinary straw hat. In fact, it is the

Strongest, Largest, Lightest and Most Compact Hammock

to be had. The bed is unusually large—5 x 7 feet, affording perfect comfort. The hammock is made of fine, but strong, closely woven fabric, is rigged from 16 suspention points and loops at end of cords most beautifully braided by hand. It will stand the hardest kind of use and can be washed when soiled.

Size 7 x 15 in. folded in bag

If your dealer cannot supply you, we will fill your order direct (expressage prepaid). Money returned if not as represented. Write for literature "D" and prices

D. W. Shoyer & Co., 394 Broadway, New York

Manufacturers of the "Acme" High Art Hammocks

The Literary Digest Classified Columns

The Cost for Advertisements under this heading is 65 cents per line of six words — **Minimum, 4 lines**

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MEN AND WOMEN
of good ability and strong personality to represent Dodd, Mead & Co. in all parts of the United States. References required. Address
DODD, MEAD & CO., New York City

CLERKS and others with common school educations can qualify by my system of correspondence instruction to fill advertising positions $1200 a year up; elegant prospectus and advice free. GEORGE H. POWELL, 927 Metropolitan Annex, New York.

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356 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.

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by keeping camp supplied with guaranteed PURE MAPLE SYRUP. $1.25 Gal.
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BARGAINS—NEW AND SECOND-HAND AUTOMOBILES at 30% to 75% reduction. We have all makes constantly on hand, American and Foreign, and every automobile we sell we absolutely guarantee. We are the largest dealers in the world in new and second-hand automobiles and receive first call from manufacturers and individuals wishing to realize quickly. We save you money on tires, apparel and supplies. Send for latest price list of new and second-hand automobiles and new supply catalogue number 126. TIMES SQUARE AUTOMOBILE COMPANY, 1599 BROADWAY, NEW YORK; 1332 MICHIGAN AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

THE KING is an auto tire that has never yet been punctured, and some of them ridden more than 10,000 miles; will outwear two rubber tires and then some; *liberal commission to good salesmen.*
KING LEATHER TIRE CO.,
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——POULTRY RAISERS——
If you want beautiful, marketable birds, prolific layers, rapid growers, quick to mature, *easy to keep, in a word* MONEY MAKERS, buy Rhode Island Reds. I sell at lowest price compatible with high quality, cockerels, hens, pullets, etc., and EGGS to HATCH. Write for free descriptive circular.
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STEEL CONCRETE REINFORCING BAR
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